THE DISTRICT OF THE LAKES

By J. OTLEY.

IRISH SEA

Cartmel Wharf

Morecambe Bay

Lancaster Sands

Humphrey Head

Scilly Bank 500

St Bees Heads 222 Feet above the Se

Miles. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Magnetic Needle

Pikes 3160 · Scawfell 3100 · Rebellyn 3070 · Skiddaw 3022 · Gable 2925 · Pillar 2893 · Bowfell 2911 · Grasmoor 2756 · Grisedale Pike 2380 · Old Man 2577 · Stickle or Langdale Pikes 2400 · Carrock 2110 · Causey Pike 2030 · Black Comb 1919 · Place Fell 1620 · Lords Seat 1728 · Wansfell 1590 · Cat Bell 1448 · Latrigg 1160

KESWICK Published by Jon[a] Otley 2[d] May 1849.

Engr[d] by J. Menzies & Son EDIN[r]

A

DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE

TO

THE ENGLISH LAKES,

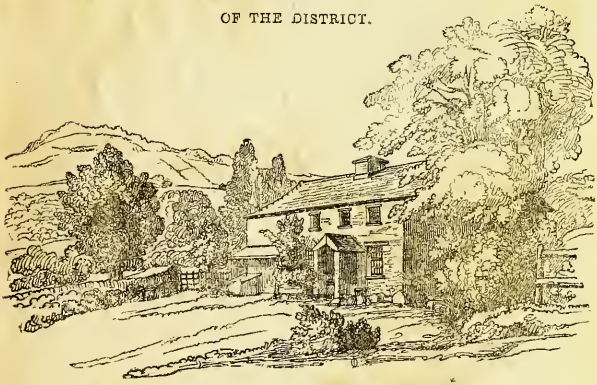
AND ADJACENT

MOUNTAINS:

WITH NOTICES OF

The Botany, Mineralogy, and Geology

OF THE DISTRICT.



BY JONATHAN OTLEY.

EIGHTH EDITION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN EXCURSION THROUGH LONSDALE TO THE CAVES.

KESWICK:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR;

BY SIMPKIN, MARSHALL & CO., STATIONERS' COURT, LONDON

AND JOHN FOSTER, KIRKBY LONSDALE.

1849.

PREFACE.

GUIDES and Tours to the Lakes have formerly been presented to the Public, with the single recommendation of conducting the stranger to some chosen spot, where, in the the opinion of the writer, the scenery might be viewed to the best advantage.

It is admitted that the gratification of the eye is a leading consideration with many of those who make the Tour of the Lakes; but it is not so with all. The reflecting mind will feel more satisfaction in acquiring some knowledge of the constitution, the natural history and productions of the region which he visits.

As a resident among the objects he attempts to describe, the Author of this Manual has possessed many opportunities of making observations, which would escape the notice of the transient visitor—the compiler from the works of others—or even of one who undertook a tour for the especial purpose of making a book.

Availing himself of these advantages, and a little experience in surveying, he constructed a Map of the District, divested of many errors which had been copied into former maps, and containing some particulars not to be found in any other. This map has been re-engraved and corrected up to the present time, with the addition of Railways and other important matters; it is accompanied with such descriptions, directions, and remarks, as have been judged likely to be serviceable to the Tourist; in conducting him through the most eligible paths for viewing the varied sce-

nery, and at the same time conveying some information on the structure and phenomena of these interesting regions.

The Lakes have been so often and so copiously dilated upon, that a concise description of them is all that has been thought necessary; but the observations upon the different Mountains are extended to some length, as they have been generally very inadequately and often very inaccurately described.

The Public have so far appreciated his labours as to enable him to dispose of seven editions, every one of which has been carefully revised, and interspersed with additional matter; but the original design has never been departed from—to supply as much information as possible, without making the book either cumbrous or expensive.

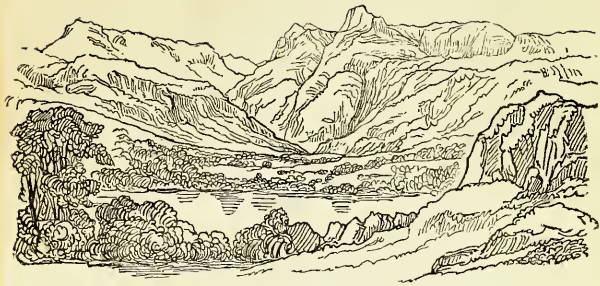
In a former edition a new feature was introduced in the form of sketches, by the Author's own unpractised hand, of the most remarkable Ranges of Mountains surrounding the different Lakes, as they appear from select stations on the roads, or places easy of access. This has been found a more intelligible mode of communicating their names than any verbal description, more easily remembered, and to obviate the necessity of many questions, often wished to be put when no one is at hand to answer. This department has since been considerably extended, and the execution intrusted to experienced artists; and has latterly been considered so necessary an adjunct to a work of this kind, that it has been unreservedly imitated in rival publications.

To this edition has been superadded an Excursion through the Vale of Lune, and to the Caves of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

CONTENTS.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAP.

The Boundaries of Counties, where not formed by streams	*are marked by small dots.*
Turnpike Roads	*by strong double lines.*
Other Carriage Roads....	*by smaller double lines.*
Inferior Carriage Roads.	*by a line on one side.*
Horse Tracks, or Bridle Roads.....	*by double lines of longish dots.*
Foot Paths	*by single lines of the same.*
Names of Market Towns.	*in Roman Capitals.*
Parishes and Townships.	*in Italic Capitals.*
Mountains and Rivers ..	*in small Roman.*
Churches and Chapels ..	*are denoted by small crosses.*
Country Inns and Public Houses	*by an open square.*
Waterfalls	*by a few strokes on each side of the stream.*
Railways, thus:	



LOUGHRIGG TARN, WITH LANGDALE PIKES.

THE LAKES.

The Mountainous District in which the English Lakes are situated, extends into three counties, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, which form their junction at a point denoted by three shire stones, upon the mountain Wrynose, near the road side. Lancashire is separated from Cumberland by the river Duddon; from Westmorland by the stream running through Little Langdale, and by Elterwater and Windermere, until south of Storrs Hall; after which the river Winster forms the boundary till it enters the sands near Methop. Westmorland is parted from Cumberland by the moun-

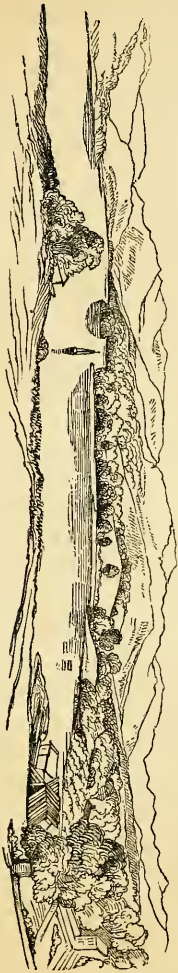
tain ridge leading over Bowfell to Dunmail Raise, and from thence over the top of Helvellyn; then by the stream of Glencoin to Ullswater, and by the river Eamont till it enters the Eden. Windermere Lake is said to belong to Westmorland, at least its islands are claimed by that county, although the whole of its western and part of its eastern shores belong to Lancashire. Coniston and Esthwaite Lakes, with Blelham tarn and the tarns of Coniston, are wholly in Lancashire. Grasmere, Rydal, and Hawes Water, with several tarns, lie in Westmorland. The head of Ullswater is in Westmorland, but below Glencoin it constitutes the boundary between that county and Cumberland. Derwent, Bassenthwaite, Buttermere, Ennerdale, and Wastwater, are in Cumberland.

Before this country became so much the resort of strangers, the word LAKE was little known to the native inhabitants; but to the ancient termination *mere*, WATER was usually superadded, as Windermere Water, Grasmere Water.

WINDERMERE

Having given its name to the adjoining parish, it has been thought necessary, in speaking of the lake itself, to add the word *water*, or *lake*, by way of distinction. It is the largest of the English Lakes, being upwards of ten miles in length, measured upon the water; by the road on its banks it is considerably more. Its greatest breadth is about a mile, and depth nearly forty fathoms.

Several promontories push into the lake from each side; and between two of these, near the middle of its



WINDERMERE:—*Looking towards the North-East.*

FROM BOWNESS.

length, is a public ferry, on the road from Kendal to Hawkshead.

The numerous islands with which it is enriched, are chiefly grouped near the middle of the lake; admitting ample scope for the exercise of sailing. The principal, called Belle-Isle — in compliment to the late Mrs. Curwen, who purchased it into the family—is a beautiful plot of thirty acres, surmounted by a stately mansion, and encircled by a gravel walk of nearly two miles, which strangers, in quest of the variegated surrounding scenery, are freely permitted to perambulate. Besides this, are Crow-Holm, two Lily of the Valley-Holms, Thompson's-Holm, House-Holm, Hen-Holm, Lady-Holm, and Rough-Holm; and to the south of the Ferry, Berkshire-Island, Ling-Holm, Grass-Holm, Silver-Holm, and Blake-Holm.

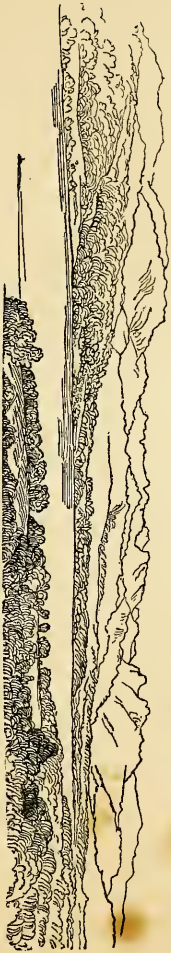
Windermere is stocked with a variety of fish, of which char are the most esteemed. Char, being taken by nets in the winter months, are potted, and sent to different parts of the kingdom. The principal feeders of the lake are the Rothay, having its source in Grasmere; and the Brathay, issuing from Langdale. These two rivers unite their streams about half a mile before entering the lake; and a remarkable circumstance is, that the trout and char, both leaving the lake about the same time, to deposit their spawn, separate themselves into the two different rivers; the char making choice of the Brathay, and the trout taking to the Rothay.

This lake is situated in a country finely diversified by sloping hills, woods, and cultivated grounds, with lofty mountains in the distance. Its banks are adorned with buildings, which combine better with the scenery of this, than they would with that of the more northern lakes.

Storrs-Hall, late the mansion of Colonel Bolton, is beautifully situated upon a low promontory, and Rayrigg upon a bay of the lake. Calgarth-Park, once the residence of the late Bishop (Watson) of Llandaff, has a lowly, and Elleray, for some time the abode of Professor Wilson, an elevated situation. The modern erection called Wray-Castle is a prominent feature; and the villas of Brathay, Croft-Lodge, and Wandlass-Howe are conspicuous objects near the head of the water.

The *Station,* belonging to Mr. Curwen, is a building erected upon a rocky eminence above the Ferry house. The path leading to it is decorated with native and exotic trees and shrubs; the upper story commands extensive views of the lake and surrounding scenery: and the windows, being partly of stained glass, give a good representation of the manner in which the landscape would be affected in different seasons. The view towards the north has every essential for a beautiful landscape: a bold foreground, a fine sheet of water, graced with islands: the village of Bowness, the mansions placed at various points, the rich woods, and distant mountains, all contribute to enrich the scene. The southern half of the lake is narrower; but its shores are beautifully broken and wooded.

Some may choose to commence their survey of Windermere at Newby Bridge, and observe the scenery unfolding itself as they advance. Others will be more gratified by the prospect bursting upon them at once, in full expansion, as it does from a more elevated approach. All the way, from two miles south of Bowness, to the head of the lake, the views are excellent; and every rising ground affords something new in the combination. Rayrigg-Bank has the most complete view of the whole



...Old Man—Coniston Fell

...The Carrs

...Wetherlam

...[Wrynose Gap]

...Pike of Bliscow (line 2)
...Crinkle Crags

...Scawfell Pike

...Bowfell

...Great End
...Lingmoor (line 2)
...Hindside
...Great Gable

...Pike of Stickle

...Harrison Stickle

...Paveyark

...High Raise

...Silverhow (line 2)

...Hammerscar (line 2)

WINDERMERE:—*Looking towards the West.*

FROM THE ROAD BETWEEN TROUTBECK BRIDGE AND BOWNESS.

lake, from north to south; but a station about a mile from Low Wood Inn, on the highest part of the road towards Troutbeck, being more elevated, gives the most distinct view of all the islands, and the spaces between them. About Troutbeck Bridge, the range of mountains, extending from Coniston Old Man to Langdale Pikes, appears to great advantage: the Pikes, on Scawfell, (the highest land in England,) being seen on the left of Bowfell; and, between it and Langdale Pikes, stand Great End and Gable, as if guarding the pass at Sty-Head. From a certain part of the lake the summit of Helvellyn can just be seen, beyond the fells of Grasmere and Rydal. It may also be seen from the top of Brantfell, and from Post-Knot below. A peep at Skiddaw is obtained at the junction of the Cartmel and Milnthorpe roads, a mile and a half south of Bowness.

A walk, or a ride, along the sequestered road from the Ferry towards Ambleside, will be found agreeable to the contemplative mind; and during a voyage on the northern part of the lake—without which no tour can be called complete—a variety of both near and distant scenes are presented to the view in delightful succession. As the boat proceeds from the landing place at Low Wood, a person, previously acquainted with the distant mountains, will feel a pleasure in observing how the highest Pike on Scawfell seems to march forth from behind Bowfell, and the Gable from behind Langdale Pikes.

Bowness is an irregularly built but very neat village, on the banks of the lake; and there are several genteel residences in the neighbourhood. The Windermere Hotel is a stately erection at the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere Railway, about a mile and a half from Bowness; Low Wood Inn stands sweetly at the edge of

the water; and Ambleside is at a convenient distance for making excursions, either upon the lake or to the adjacent vallies and mountains.

At Newby Bridge, on the foot of the lake, is an excellent inn, where boats, conveyances, and post-horses may be had; the Ferry Inn, on the Lancashire side, is provided with similar conveniences; and the inns at Bowness, Low Wood, and Ambleside are spacious, and furnished with every requisite accommodation.

ESTHWAITE WATER

Is a small placid lake, nearly two miles in length, and distinguished by a fine swelling peninsula, which reaches far into the water from the western side. It is situated near the ancient little town of Hawkshead, in a beautiful open valley, which is crowned with gentle eminences, and decorated with an agreeable composition of houses, fields, and trees.

On a pond called Priest Pot, near the head of this lake, there is a Floating Island, 24 yards in length, and five or six in breadth, supporting several alder and willow trees of considerable size. Differing from the one in Derwent lake, which rises occasionally from the bottom, this remains always upon the surface, generally resting against the shore; but, when the water is high, it is sometimes moved from side to side by a change of wind; and, by such means, has undoubtedly been torn from the bank at some remote period.

A reverend vicar, trolling in Esthwaite Water, seven days in May, 1842, caught the unprecedented number of 130 pike, averaging in weight about 2lbs each.

GRASMERE:—

FROM RED BANK HEAD.

...Hammer Scar

...Silver How

...Ullskarth, Wythburn Head

...Helm Crag (line 2)
...Stile

...Littledale Pike, Skiddaw
...[Raise Gap]
...Calva, in Callbeck Fells
...Part of Helvellyn

...Seat Sandal

...[Grisedale Hause (l. 2)]

...Great Rigg, Fairfield
..."Green-head Ghyll"
WORDS.

...Forest Side Fell

...Nab Scar

...Scandale Fell

...[Rydal Park (line 2)]

...Yoak, near Kentmere

...Loughrigg Fell

GRASMERE LAKE

Is not large, but well formed; and placed near the confines of a cultivated valley, which, with the parish, takes the name of Grasmere. The island, containing about four acres of verdant pasture, forms a striking contrast to the massively wooded islands on some of the neighbouring lakes. It rises boldly from the water, in a fine swelling form; and its smooth green surface, when spotted with cattle grazing, has a beautiful appearance. Most of the lakes, in order to be seen to advantage, require the progress to be made from the foot towards the head of the lake; but Grasmere, being completely encircled by mountains, is an exception to the general rule. The view from Dunmail Raise was much admired by Mr. Gray; others have spoken highly of that from Townend; and Mr. West chose his station on Dearbought hill, at the head of Red Bank, on the opposite side. In short, from whatever point the approach to Grasmere is made, the prospect is always pleasing.

There are two good houses for the accommodation of travellers: the Red Lion, supplying post horses and jaunting cars, is near the Church; and the Swan on the turnpike road. A new hotel, called Hollins, is recently opened.

RYDAL WATER

Is of smaller dimensions, and formed in a more contracted part of the valley; it receives the river flowing from Grasmere lake after a course of about half a mile. It is ornamented by two picturesque islands, on one of which the herons build their nests in the trees; and it is

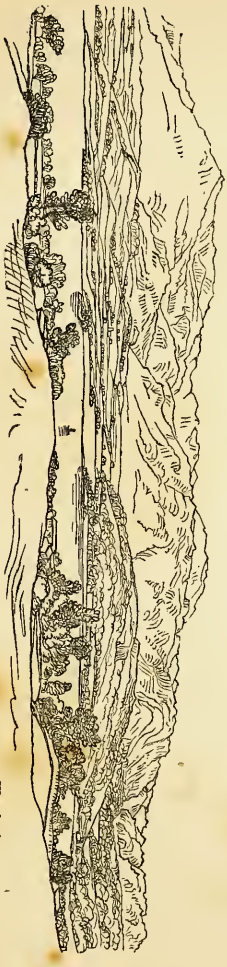
bordered by meadows and woody grounds, surmounted on one side by the precipitous rocks of Nab Scar, and on the other by the steeps of Loughrigg Fell.

The fish in Grasmere and Rydal Waters are pike, perch, (provincially called bass,) and eels, with a few trout.

THIRLMERE

—Commonly called LEATHES' WATER, from the family to whose estate it belongs, and sometimes WYTHBURN WATER, from the valley in which it is partly situated—lies at the foot of "the mighty Helvellyn;" upon the highest level of any of the lakes, being nearly 500 feet above the sea; it is upwards of two miles and a half in length, and intersected by several rocky promontories; it is divided into an upper and lower lake, between which a picturesque wooden bridge leads to Armboth House. The depth of this lake, which has been reported to be very great, has not been found to exceed eighteen fathoms, and it is opposite a rock on the road side called Clark's Leap. A wooded island, of half an acre, lies near the shore, on the lower or northern part of the lake.

Travellers are commonly satisfied with a sight of this lake from the road; but those who have leisure may obtain better views of the lower and finer part of the lake, from different stations in the grounds near Dalehead House; and the upper part of the lake, with its mountains, is best seen by those who, in travelling southwards, turn off near the fourth mile-stone from Keswick, and pass the farm-house at Smaithwaite, and along the western side of the water, by Armboth House, to the foot-bridge. The most perfect view of the whole lake is from a rocky eminence at a little distance from its northern end.



CONISTON WATER:—

FROM NEAR BANK GROUND.

CONISTON WATER,

Called in some old books Thurston Water, is a lake of considerable magnitude, being six miles in length; but wanting in that agreeable flexure of shores so conducive to the beauty of a lake. Near its foot, however, are some finely wooded, rocky promontories; which, from certain points, add greatly to the prospect. It has two small islands, but they are placed too near the shore to contribute much to its importance.

As the principal mountains lie on the western side and at its head, the best views are in consequence obtained in a progress from its foot, on the eastern side, or from a boat on its surface; but those who have leisure may be gratified by the variety afforded in an excursion quite round the lake.

Its greatest depth is twenty-seven fathoms. It is well supplied with trout and char; the latter are said to be better here than in any other lake; they are taken by nets in winter, and it was formerly supposed they could not be tempted by any kind of bait; however, they are sometimes taken by angling, with a hook baited in a peculiar manner with a minnow.

The inn, at Waterhead, is pleasantly situated on the margin of the lake, and furnishes parties with pleasure-boats, conveyances, and post-horses.

Waterhead House, the property and occasional residence of James Garth Marshall, Esq., M.P. for Leeds, stands delightfully on a rising ground a short distance from the inn.

DERWENT LAKE,

Near Keswick, is of the most agreeable proportions. In breadth, it exceeds any of the neighbouring lakes, being nearly a mile and a half; although its whole length is little more than three miles. Lakes of greater length generally extend too far from that mountain scenery, which is so conducive to their importance; but Derwent lake appears wholly surrounded; and visitors are at a loss which to admire most—the broken rocky mountains of Borrowdale on the one hand, or the smooth flowing lines of Newlands on the other; while the majestic Skiddaw closes up the view to the north.

The islands are of a more proportionate size, and disposed at better distances, than those in any of the neighbouring lakes. The largest, called Lord's Isle, contains about six acres and a half, and is covered with stately trees, forming a fine rookery. It is situated near the shore, on which account, probably, it was selected for the residence of the family of Derwentwater; but the house has long been in ruins, and nothing now remains but the foundation. This, and the smaller island called Rampsholm, formed part of the sequestrated estate of James, Earl of Derwentwater, who suffered on Tower Hill as a *particeps criminis* in the rebellion of 1715. It was purchased from Greenwich Hospital, in 1832, by the late John Marshall, jun., Esq., of Leeds.

The Vicar's Isle, the property and occasional residence of H. C. Marshall, Esq., contains about six acres, beautifully laid out in pleasure grounds, interspersed with a variety of trees, and crowned with a house in the centre. For some years it was called Pocklington's Island, while it belonged to a gentleman of that name; and is now, by way of pre-eminence, styled Derwent Isle.

...Brund Fell (line 2)
...Glaramara

...Castle Crag (line 3)
...[Esk Hause]
...Great End

...Scawfell Pike

...Gate Crag

...Blea Crag

...Bull Crag

...Cat Bell
...Hindscarth

...Skelgill Bank

...Robinson

...High Stile

...Vale of Newlands (l. 3)
...Red Pike

...Rawling End

...Causey Pike

...Sail
...Ill Crags

...Barrow

...Swinside (line 2)

...Grisedale Pike

DERWENT WATER:—
FROM CROW PARK.

One, nearer the middle of the lake, is called St. Herbert's Isle, from being the residence of that holy man, who, according to the Venerable Bede, was contemporary with St. Cuthbert, and died about A. D. 687. It appears that several centuries afterwards, the anniversary of his death was, by the bishop of the diocese, enjoined to be celebrated upon this spot in religious offices. Some remains of what is said to have been his cell are still to be seen among the trees with which the island is covered. About 1798, a small grotto or fishing cot was built by the late Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Brayton House, to whose successor the island now belongs.

There are other small islets; as Otter Isle, situated in a bay near the head of the lake, the views from which have been much admired; a piece of rock called Tripetholm, and two others known by the name of Lingholms.

Besides these permanent islands, an occasional one is sometimes observed, called the Floating Island: being a piece of earth, which, at uncertain intervals of time, rises from the bottom to the surface of the lake; but still adhering by its sides to the adjacent earth, is never removed from its place. Within the last forty years, it has emerged thirteen times; remaining upon the surface for longer or shorter periods. In a succeeding part of this work the discussion of this subject will be resumed at greater length.

The lands bordering the lake belong principally to three wealthy proprietors. The heirs of the late Mr. Marshall hold the Derwentwater estate on the east; Major-General Sir John Woodford, the late Lord William Gordon's estate on the west; and Mr. Standish, late Stephenson, the south. An estate of J. Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., at Barrow, also adjoins the lake, and his

house boldly overlooks it. The neat cottage of Sir John Woodford is secreted by lofty woods, on the edge of a placid bay, on the western side of the lake.

Derwent lake lies 228 feet above the level of the sea; its depth does not in any part exceed fourteen fathoms: a great portion of it scarcely one fourth of that measure. It is supplied chiefly from Borrowdale, and forms a reservoir for the water, which, in heavy rains, pours down the steep mountains on every side; by which means its surface is often raised six or seven feet; and, in an extraordinary case, it has been known to rise a perpendicular height of eight feet, above its lowest water mark. At such times the meadows are overflowed, all the way between this lake and Bassenthwaite. Its surface being large in proportion to its depth, causes it to be sooner cooled down to the freezing point; and it frequently affords a fine field for the skater. In January, 1814, the ice attained the thickness of ten inches; and once or twice since that time it has nearly reached the same dimensions.

The fishery and right of navigation on the east side belong to the Derwentwater estate; on the west, to the Earl of Egremont; and on the south, to the freeholders of Borrowdale. The fish are trout, pike, perch, and eels. The trout, which are very good, are taken by angling, in the months of April and May; the pike and perch, during the whole summer.

It would be superfluous to enter into a description or enumeration of the different views on this lake: many attempts have been made to describe them—but they must be seen to be duly appreciated.

Parties navigating the lake may be landed to view the cascades at Barrow and Lowdore: at the latter place is a

ULLSWATER:—

FROM POOLEY BRIDGE.

public-house, where a cannon is kept for the echo, which on a favourable opportunity is very fine; the sound being reverberated from the rocks encompassing the valley, at intervals proportioned to their respective distances.

To such as have not another opportunity of viewing the scenery of Borrowdale, it may be recommended to leave the boat at Lowdore, and to walk forward to Bowder Stone, a distance of two miles; where is a good prospect of the upper part of Borrowdale, with Castle Crag on the right, Eagle Crag on the left, and Great End Crag in the distance: the village of Rosthwaite, sheltered by rising hills and stately trees, on the verge of green meadows, filling up the middle space.

ULLSWATER

Ranks second in point of size, being nine miles long, but rather wanting in breadth: yet, on account of its winding form, the disproportion is not so much observed. It has the greatest average depth of any of the lakes, being in many places from 20 to 35 fathoms. The country about its foot is rather tame; but its head is situated among some of the most majestic mountains, which are intersected by several glens or small vallies; and their sides embellished with a variety of native wood and rock scenery.

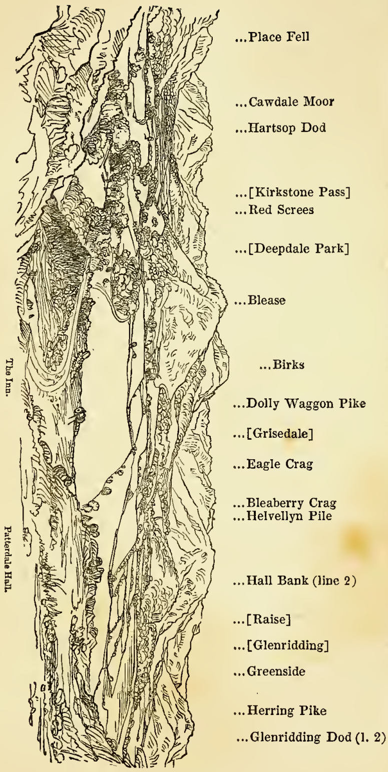
Three rocky islets ornament the upper reach of the lake; they are called Cherry-Holm, Wall-Holm, and House-Holm; the last of which is a fine station for viewing the surrounding country.

This lake abounds with trout, which are sometimes caught of very large size: char are likewise found, but not of the best quality. Large shoals of a peculiar kind

of fish are met with, called here the skelly; and great quantities of eels are taken in the river Eamont, below Pooley Bridge, as they migrate from the lake in autumn. The foot of the lake seems to be embanked by a conglomerated mass of pebbles; the same composition forms the finely wooded hill called Dunmallet, which stands like a centinel to guard the pass. The "mighty Helvellyn," flanked right and left by subordinate mountains, is seen in the most favourable point of view from Pooley Bridge.

The borders of the lake are ornamented with several handsome villas. Ewesmere hill commands delightful prospects up the lake; Colonel Salmond's beautiful residence at Waterfoot, retires from the view; on the borders of the lake are those of Rampsbeck, Beau-Thorn, Lemon-House, and Old-Church: at a little distance Watermillock; and at Hallsteads, on a fine promontory with undulating grounds, William Marshall, Esq., M.P. for East Cumberland, has an elegant house. Lyulph's Tower is a hunting box, built by the late Duke of Norfolk in his deer park; and Airey Force may be seen by application to the keeper who resides here. Glencoin is a farm placed in a sweet recess, where a brook divides the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. At the foot of Glenridding, the Rev. H. Askew has a tasteful cottage; and towards the foot of Grisedale, a seat of W. Marshall, Esq., stands upon the site of the ancient Patterdale Hall.

The only carriage-road lies on the north-west side of the water, sometimes on a level with its surface, and commanding an unobstructed view; at other times deeply shaded in ancient woods, permitting only occasional glimpses of the lake; but on the opposite side the pedestrian will be well repaid for a ramble along Place-



THE MOUNTAINS OF PATTERDALE:—

FROM THE SLATE QUARRY ON PLACE FELL.

fell and Birkfell. From the slate quarry there is a grand view of the mountains, just including the highest point of Helvellyn; and from many parts of the path, and above it, the views are truly picturesque and beautiful.

If the tourist aspires to more extensive prospects, they may be attained by climbing the mountain to a certain height; where the lower extremity of the lake may be seen over the beautiful grounds of Hallsteads.

This lake, like others, is most advantageously seen by commencing at its foot; so that, whether by the road, or in a boat, the grandeur of the scenery is continually increasing as the traveller approaches the mountains; but the views from the lake are more open, and the water itself appears more spacious, from the boat on its surface, than from any elevation above it.

There is a comfortable inn at Pooley Bridge, on the foot of the lake; and another at Patterdale, a little distance from its head. They both furnish boats upon the lake: and the long-wanted medium of locomotion by land, has for some years been supplied by horses and suitable conveyances being furnished both at Pooley Bridge and Patterdale.

BROTHERS WATER,

—So called from the circumstance of two brothers having been drowned together, by the breaking of the ice,—is a small lake, situate in that part of Patterdale called Hartshop, on the road leading to and from Ambleside. In the latter direction, descending from the steeps of Kirkstone, its first appearance is always greeted with pleasure by the tourist in search of the picturesque; who considers it the commencement of a new series of beauties.

HAWES WATER

Is nearly three miles in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is almost divided into two parts by the projection of a plot of cultivated land from the N. W. side. Its head is encompassed by lofty mountains, but they exhibit less variety of outline than those of Derwent and Ullswater. Its eastern side is bounded by Naddle Forest, the lower part completely wooded, and surmounted by the lofty Wallow Crag; beyond which the hill side is scattered with aged thorns. The western side has more cultivation, and a few farm-houses sheltered by trees. The houses, with the exception of Mr. Boustead's, at Measand-beck, and Mr. Holmes', at Chapel Hill, are mostly walled without mortar; and the deciduous trees associate well with the rest of the scenery. Opposite the head of the lake, Castle Crag is a prominent feature in the landscape.

This lake is well stocked with fish of various kinds; but they are chiefly preserved for the table of Lowther Castle.

Lying beyond the usual circuit of the lakes, and at a distance from the great roads and places of entertainment, Hawes Water is often omitted. But tourists, who can contrive to visit it without hurry or fatigue, will find it a sweet retired spot.

There is a public-house at Mardale Green, about a mile above the head of the lake; and a spacious inn, with one of smaller dimensions, at Bampton Grange, a distance of two miles from its foot.

HAWES WATER:—
FROM MEASAND BECK.

BASSENTHWAITE LAKE

Is of somewhat greater length than Derwent, but of less breadth, and without islands. Being further from the mountains, it is not viewed with the same interest as some other lakes. Its western side is rather too uniformly wooded, the eastern has a greater breadth of cultivation, on which side are some fine bays and promontories; but here the road recedes too far from the lake to exhibit it to advantage. However, tourists who have leisure for a ride or a drive of eighteen miles, round this lake, may obtain some pleasing views; especially from the foot of the lake, and from some points of Wythop woods. This lake is of less depth than Derwent. Pike and perch are the principal fish: salmon pass through it, to deposit their spawn in the rivers Derwent and Greta, but are seldom met with in the lake.

BUTTERMERE LAKE,

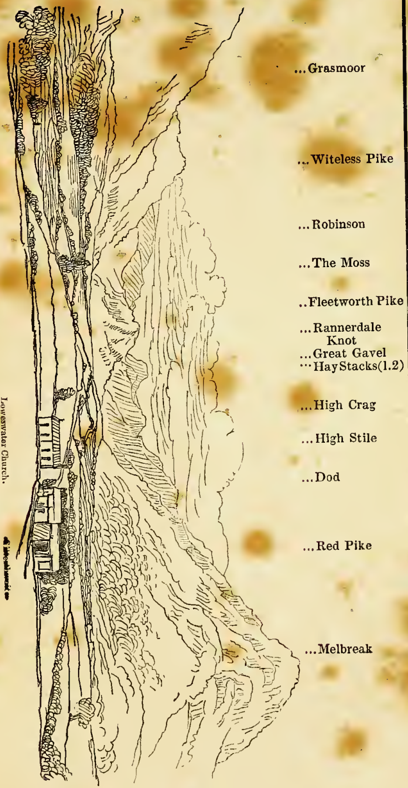
Situate in the valley of that name, is nearly encompassed by superb rocky mountains. It is about a mile and a quarter in length, scarcely half a mile in breadth, and fifteen fathoms deep.

Tourists visiting Buttermere, by way of Borrowdale, pass along the side of this lake; those who travel in carriages generally content themselves with the view of it from a hill near the village.

CRUMMOCK LAKE,

Connected with Buttermere by a stream along the further edge of a plot of fertile land, is nearly three miles in length, three quarters of a mile in breadth, and twenty-two fathoms deep. It is situated between the two lofty and precipitous mountains of Grasmoor, on the eastern, and Melbreak, on the western side; and, in combination with the more distant hills, it makes a beautiful picture. The best general views of the lake are from the rocky point on the eastern side, called the Hause; and from the road between Scale Hill and Lowes Water: and the views of the mountains, from the bosom of the lake, are excellent. On one side stands Grasmoor, with its lofty precipitous front; on the other, Melbreak rises abruptly from the water's edge; Whiteless Pike, Robinson, Rannerdale Knot, Fleetworth Pike, Honister Crag, Red Pike, High Stile, and the Haystacks, surmounted by Great Gable, all contribute to the magnificence of the scene.

Both these lakes are well stocked with trout and char, the latter of which are smaller in size, but perhaps not inferior in quality, to those of Windermere or Coniston. There is a comfortable inn at Buttermere, between the two lakes, and another at Scale Hill, on the foot of Crummock; at one of which places a boat is usually taken, as well for a survey of the scenery, as being the most convenient way of seeing the noted waterfall of Scale Force, on the opposite side of the lake.



CRUMMOCK AND BUTTERMERE:—

FROM THE ROAD NEAR LOWESWATER CHURCH.

LOWES WATER,

A small lake of about a mile in length, has given name to the parochial chapelry in which it is situated. Shaping its course towards Crummock, its direction is contrary to that of the neighbouring lakes, from which it differs also, in another point: they generally exhibit the most interesting mountain scenery in looking towards the head of the lake; this, on the contrary, is more tame towards its head, while at its foot the mountains appear of bolder forms. It is not the difference between one sheet of water and another, but the endless variety of scenery with which they are associated, that gives to every lake its peculiar character. Lowes Water, viewed from the end of Melbreak, exhibits a sweet rural landscape, the cultivated slopes being ornamented with neat farm-houses and trees: but, taking the view in an opposite direction, the lake makes a middle distance to a combination of mountains scarcely to be equalled.

Parties who visit Lowes Water from Scale Hill, generally content themselves with a view from the place of its first presentation; but those who approach it from the west, have the advantage of beholding it in connection with a most magnificent assemblage of mountains. On the left, Grasmoor, Whiteless Pike, Robinson, and Rannerdale Knot; on the right, Burnbank and Carling Knot; in front, Melbreak rises in an aspiring cone, flanked by High Stile and Red Pike on one hand, and the perpendicular-fronted Honister Crag on the other.

ENNERDALE LAKE

Is about two miles and a half in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It is more difficult to obtain a good sight of this than of any other lake. The best general view may be had near How Hall; but as the principal mountain scenery, with part of the lake, is seen to advantage from the road by which tourists generally pass from Wast Water to Lowes Water and Buttermere; few like to extend their journey two or three miles for any improvement to be made in the prospect. Pedestrians, anxious to explore the inmost recesses of the mountains, may follow the lake to its head, and after passing the sequestered farm of Gillerthwaite, continue their route four or five miles along the narrow dale, by the transparent stream of the Lisa, which is fed by the crystal springs issuing from the side of the mountain; and either turn to the left, by the pass called Scarf Gap, to Buttermere; or to the right, over the Black Sail, to Wasdale Head. This way a horse might be taken, and some enterprising tourists will venture with horses, to cross both these passes in their route from Wasdale to Buttermere.

This lake is well stocked with trout: here is also an inferior kind of char, which enter the river in autumn to deposit their spawn; contrary to the habits of those in the lakes of Buttermere and Crummock.

There are two small public-houses at Ennerdale Bridge; but not calculated to afford much accommodation to travellers. At one nearer the lake a boat may be procured.

ENNERDALE:—

FROM A FIELD BETWEEN KIRKLAND AND SALTER.

HEAD OF WAST WATER.

WAST WATER

Is a lake full three miles in length, and more than half a mile in breadth. It has been recently sounded to the depth of 45 fathoms; but we have been told of a particular spot, where a line of double the length did not reach the bottom: which must at any rate be several fathoms below the level of the sea. It is probably owing to its great depth, in proportion to the extent of surface, that it has never been known to freeze; the duration of winter not being sufficient to cool the whole mass of water to that temperature which permits ice to be formed upon its surface.

The fish of Wast Water are chiefly trout, with which it is well stored: it also contains a few char. Boats are kept by neighbouring gentlemen for the diversion of angling; and the appearance of the Screes from the lake is magnificent. At Nether Wasdale, about a mile and a half from the foot of the lake, there are two public-houses where travellers may have refreshment, and boats on the lake, if required: there is no other between this and Rosthwaite in Borrowdale, a distance of fourteen miles, one third of which is very difficult mountain road.

Wasdale Head consists of about half a dozen dwellings sheltered by trees, and a small Chapel, in the midst of an area of arable land, encircled by the loftiest mountains. A public-house here is much wanted; the kind hospitality of the inhabitants being not unfrequently drawn upon by strangers; but it is expected that a license to entertain travellers will shortly be obtained by one of the householders. Bowderdale has a single farm-house, in a lateral valley opening near the middle of the lake. At Crook Head, near the foot of the lake, Stansfield Rawson, Esq., of Halifax, has a neat Gothic summer residence, called Wasdale Hall.

The mountains environing Wast Water are lofty and majestic. A shivery mountain side, called the Screes, bounds the lake on the south-east, extending quite into the water; so that it cannot be passed on that side, even by a pedestrian, without considerable difficulty, and some danger. From some points of view, Yewbarrow forms a fine apex, while Kirkfell retires behind it; at the head of the dale the pyramidical Gable appears conspicuous; Lingmell comes boldly forward on the right, over which Scawfell and the Pikes reign pre-eminent; the Hay Cock may be seen through the lateral vale of Bowderdale, and the Pillar crowns the head of the branch called Mosedale: Middlefell, running along the margin of the lake on the spectator's side, and the Screes on the opposite, complete the panorama. In short, Wast Water affords many peculiarities well worth visiting once, but scarcely sufficient to yield that increased degree of pleasure in a second and third inspection, which would be experienced on Derwent, Ullswater, or Windermere.

MOUNTAINS OF WAST WATER:—
AS SEEN FROM NETHER WASDALE.

THE TARNS.

THERE are numerous other receptacles of still water, which, being too small to merit the appellation of Lakes, are called TARNS. Existing in a principal valley, they contribute little to its importance; environed with swampy ground, they seem to represent the scanty remnant of a once more considerable lake. But in a recess on the side of a vale, or on a mountain, as they are generally placed, their margins being well defined, they become more interesting. Reposing at the foot of lofty precipices, and sometimes appearing as if embanked by a collection of materials excavated from the basin which they occupy, they afford ample room for conjecture as to the mode of their formation. Being sheltered from the winds, their surface often exhibits the finest reflections of the rocks and surrounding scenery, highly pleasing to the eye of such as view them with regard to the picturesque; but it is more agreeable to the wishes of the angler, to see their surface ruffled by the breeze.

Tarns in the tributary streams of Windermere.

Blelham Tarn lies at a short distance, in the direction of Hawkshead. This and Loughrigg Tarn were formerly noted for the production of the *Hirudo medicinalis*, the medicinal leech; but draining and cultivation have exterminated the species.——Elterwater is one of the largest of the Tarns; and having given its name to a small hamlet in Langdale, it became necessary, in speaking of the water itself, to add the word Tarn by way of distinction. It is nearly a mile in length, and divided

into three parts. By the sudden influx of water from the two Langdales, the low meadows on its margin are frequently overflowed, and rendered wet and swampy. To obviate this, great pains have lately been taken in opening its outlet; by which means the dimensions of the water have been greatly contracted; and the fishery of trout has been nearly annihilated by the introduction of that voracious fish, the pike.——Loughrigg Tarn is a circular piece of water of about twenty acres, environed by green meadows, intermixed with rocky woods and cultivated grounds. Its glassy surface displays beautiful reflections of the farm-houses, fields, and trees, surmounted by rocky steeps; and when taken in combination with Langdale Pikes in the distance, it makes an excellent picture.——Little Langdale Tarn, in the valley of that name, is one whose consequence is lessened by the swampiness of its shores.——Blea Tarn, lying on the high ground between the two vales of Great and Little Langdale, has a few fields and a sequestered farm-house adjoining, and called by its name—

> "A liquid pool that glittered in the sun, and one bare
> Dwelling; one abode, no more!" WORDSWORTH.

——Stickle Tarn, at the foot of Pavey-ark, a huge rock in connection with Langdale Pikes, is famous for the quality of its trout. Its dimensions have been greatly enlarged by its adaption as a reservoir for the gunpowder mills at Elterwater. The stream falling into Langdale, at Millbeck, in a foaming cataract, may be seen at a distance.——Codale Tarn is a small piece of water, containing a few trout, perch, and eels. It sends a small stream down a rocky channel into Easdale Tarn, which is one of the largest mountain tarns, seated

in the western branch of Grasmere vale, among rocky precipices, of which Blakerigg, or Blea Crag, famous for the production of the *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, (Bilberry, Bleaberry, Whortle-berry,) is the principal. Its stream is, from its frothy whiteness, called Sour-milk Gill, and, when well supplied with water, is a striking object from the road.

Tarns in the environs of Ullswater.

Ayes Water is of more extended dimensions than most of those called tarns; and is much frequented by anglers. The stream from it passes Low Hartshop, joining that from Brothers Water near the foot of the latter.——Angle Tarn, lying north of the last, upon the mountain separating Patterdale from Martindale, is one of the smaller class; but of a curious shape, having two rocky islets, and a small broken peninsula. Its stream, in a quick descent, reaches the vale about half a mile further down.——Grisedale Tarn, one of the larger class, lies in the junction of the three mountains, Helvellyn, Seat-sandal,* and Fairfield. The road over the Hause, from Grasmere to Patterdale, passing the tarn, is accompanied by its stream down the vale of Grisedale, which unites with the parent valley near the Church.——Red Tarn, also of considerable extent, covering upwards of twenty acres, is upon the highest level of any of the mountain tarns; being upwards of two thousand three hundred feet above the level of the sea, and about seven hundred feet below the summit of Helvellyn; from whence into it you might almost cast a stone.——Keppel Cove Tarn

* From a small space of ground here the rain water sheds into Windermere, Ullswater, and Derwent; entering the sea by the river Leven into Morecambe Bay; by the Eden into the Solway Frith; and by the Derwent into the Irish Sea.

is posited in a singular manner, not in the bottom of the glen, but in a kind of recess formed on one side; it is separated from Red Tarn by a narrow mountain ridge called Swirrel Edge, which branches off from Helvellyn and is terminated by a peak called Catsty Cam, modernized into Catchedecam; below which the two streams unite to form the brook of Glenridding. All these tarns afford good diversion for the angler: Keppel Cove produces a bright, well-shapen trout; those of Angle Tarn are by some considered of superior flavour; but when quantity as well as quality is taken into account, Ayes Water may perhaps be allowed the pre-eminence.

Tarns connected with Hawes Water.

Small Water—rightly named—lies between Harter Fell and High Street; and is passed by a mountain track leading from Kentmere to Mardale, over the hause called Nan Bield.——Blea Water, separated from the last by a projection of High Street, lies at the foot of a lofty rock called Blea Water Crag. Before reaching the valley, their two streams become united, and passing Mardale Green, it makes the principal feeder of Hawes Water.

Tarns in the Feeders of Coniston Water.

Two or three pools, between the hills on the north of Coniston Waterhead, are called simply The Tarns; while those in the western quarter have received the more dignified appellation of Waters.——Levers Water, the largest, is situated in a wide valley, between the mountains Old Man and Wetherlam.——Low Water, placed on the Old Man's side, belies its name, as it occupies the highest level. Their united streams, after a succession

of pretty waterfalls, pass Coniston Church, in their way to the lake.——Gates Water [Goat's Water] reposes between the Old Man's western side, and the foot of the precipitous Dow Crag, [Dove Crag.] Besides being, in common with the other tarns, stocked with trout, it also contains some char. Its stream forms the rivulet of Torver.——Blind Tarn is a small reservoir of water devoid of outlet.——Beacon Tarn, a small one, near the foot of the lake.

Seathwaite Tarn, one of the largest class, empties itself into the river Duddon; it is separated from Levers Water, only by a narrow mountain ridge.

In the rise of the river Kent, the mere, or tarn, giving to the valley in which it was situated the name of Kentmere, has, in the progress of agricultural improvement, been, some years since, annihilated; but, in the upper part of the vale, a reservoir covering about 40 acres has lately been constructed to regulate the supply of water, by which several mills in the neighbourhood of Kendal are put in motion. Skeggles Water, on the heath-clad mountain between that and Long-Sleddale, is small and uninteresting.

Tarns tributary to Derwent Lake.

A second Blea Tarn, containing excellent trout, is situated on the heathy mountain between Wythburn and Borrowdale. After a course of nearly two miles, the water is received by Watendlath* Tarn, which covers

* A specimen of the diversity of local orthography :—
Watendlath—Donald, 1774.
Wattendleth—Clarke, 1789.
Watanlath—West, 1796.
Watenlath—Hist. Cumb. 1794. Wordsworth, Green, Parson and White, Gilpin, Housman.
Watendleth—Ware, 1808.
Watinlath—Alison, 1835. Wilkinson.

about a dozen acres; but is now nearly destitute of fish of any kind: the trout, for which it was once famous, have been destroyed by the introduction of their enemies, the pike; yet, on account of its romantic scenery, the valley of Watendlath is still worthy of being visited. It is the stream from these tarns which, after running two miles further, along a narrow valley, forms the famed cataract of Lowdore.——Angle Tarn, stocked only with a few perch, lies on the north of Bowfell, in the head of the stream falling into the branch of Borrowdale, called Langstreth. At the foot of Eagle Crag, this is joined by another stream, from the branch of Greenup; and after passing Stonethwaite and Rosthwaite, joins the Seathwaite branch a little further down the vale.—— Sprinkling Tarn, of irregular shape, reposes under Great End Crag: it abounds with excellent trout; but they are too well fed, or too wary, to be easily tempted by the bait of the angler.——Sty-head Tarn, in some maps called Sparkling Tarn, lies about three quarters of a mile below the last, near the road to Wasdale. The water, which it receives from Sprinkling Tarn, seems to have been deprived of its nutritive qualities; as its fish are of a very inferior kind. The stream, running from thence towards Seathwaite, has some fine frothy breaks, and one grand waterfall, before it reaches the bottom of the vale.——Dock Tarn and Tarn of Leaves—one on the east side of Stonethwaite, the other between Seathwaite and Langstreth—are barely entitled to be mentioned.

Harrop Tarn, though but a small piece of water, is the principal one belonging to *Thirlmere*. It lies on the western side of Wythburn, and its stream, called Dob Gill, passing a few houses, joins the rivulet in the vale a little before it reaches the lake.

Scales Tarn, on the east end of the mountain Saddleback, is an oval piece of water, covering an area of three acres and a half, its two diameters being 176 and 124 yards, its depth 18 feet; it is uninhabited by the finny tribe. Some very exaggerated descriptions of this tarn have found their way into the History of Cumberland and other publications. From its gloomy appearance, occasioned by being overshadowed by steep rocks, its depth was supposed to be very great; and it has been represented as the crater of an extinct volcano; an assumption not supported by present appearances. Its stream, nearly encompassing Souterfell, is called the Glenderamakin, which, passing Threlkeld, joins that from Thirlmere to form the Greta.

Bowscale Tarn, which empties itself into the Caldew, is seated in a basin, singularly scooped out in the side of a hill.——Over Water lies to the north of Skiddaw, in the rise of the river Ellen.——Burtness Tarn, or Bleaberry Tarn, lies on the south-west side of Buttermere, in a recess between High Stile and Red Pike; its stream forms the cataract called Sour-milk Gill.——Floutern Tarn serves as a land-mark in passing between Buttermere and Ennerdale; as Burnmoor Tarn does between Wasdale-head and Eskdale.——Devoke Water, connected with the Esk near Ravenglass, is famous for the excellence of its trout, and as a place of resort for water fowl.

There are some other small tarns of little consequence in themselves, and seldom seen by strangers; therefore they scarcely require to be noticed: such as Eel Tarn, Stony Tarn, and Blea Tarn, in Eskdale; Greendale Tarn, and the two Tarns above Bowderdale, in the Wasdale mountains.

LOWDORE.

THE WATERFALLS.

Lowdore Cascade constitutes one of the most magnificent scenes of its kind among the lakes. It is not a perpendicular fall, but a foaming cataract; the water rushing impetuously from a height of 360 feet, and bounding over and among the large blocks of stone with which the channel is filled; so that when the river is full, it is a striking object at three miles distance. To the left, the perpendicular Gowder Crag, nearly five

hundred feet high, towers proudly pre-eminent; while from the fissures of Shepherd's Crag on the right, the oak, ash, birch, holly, and wild rose, hang in wanton luxuriance. At the place where it is usually seen, more than half the height of the fall lies beyond the limits of the view, and in dry seasons there is a deficiency of water; yet its splendid accompaniments of wood and rock render it at all times an object deserving the notice of tourists.

Winding round Shepherd's Crag towards the top of the fall, and looking between two finely-wooded side screens, through the chasm in which the water is precipitated, a part of Derwent lake with its islands, beyond it the vale of Keswick, ornamented with white buildings, and the whole surmounted by the lofty Skiddaw—forms a picture in its kind scarcely to be equalled.

Barrow Cascade, two miles from Keswick, has an upper and lower fall, more perpendicular than that of Lowdore, and exhibits to advantage a smaller quantity of water. From the top of the fall, the lake and vale, when not intercepted by trees, are seen in fine perspective.

White Water Dash, on the north of Skiddaw, is conspicuous from the road between Ireby and Bassenthwaite; and viewed from its foot, with the lofty Dead Crag on the right, is a good picture.

Scale Force, near Buttermere, is the deepest in all the region of the lakes: it is said to fall at once one hundred and fifty-two feet, besides a smaller fall below. The water is precipitated into a tremendous chasm, between two mural rocks of sienite, beautifully overhung

with trees which have fixed their roots in the crevices; the sides clad with a profusion of plants which glitter with the spray of the fall. Visitors generally scramble past the lower fall and proceed along this chasm, where the air, filled with moisture and shaded from the sun, feels cool and damp as in a cellar; till the more copious sprinkling of the spray compels them to retrace their steps.

Airey Force, on Ullswater, is concealed by ancient trees, in a deep glen in Gowbarrow Park. The water, compressed between two cheeks of rock, rushes forth with great violence, and dashing from rock to rock, forms a spray, which, with the sun in a favourable direction, exhibits all the colours of the rainbow.

Skelwith Force is not of great height, but it has the most copious supply of water of any cascade among the lakes. From Skelwith Bridge there is a road on the Westmorland side of the river, whence looking down upon the basin, the turmoil of the water appears very interesting; and just beyond this, there is a good view of Elterwater: but, as a picture, the fall is better seen from the Lancashire side, where the Langdale Pikes, appearing between the cheeks of the rock, make an excellent distance.

Rydal Waterfalls.—The upper is a considerable cascade, pouring out its water, first in a contracted stream, down a perpendicular rock; and then, in a broader sheet, dashing into a deep, stony channel. The lower, being near the house, forms a beautiful garden scene.

HEAD OF STOCK GILL.

Stock Gill Force, at Ambleside, is a combination of four falls in one; it falls from a height of 70 feet; the water, divided into two streams, after a moment's rest in the middle of the rock, is finally precipitated into the deep, shaded channel below.

Dungeon Gill is a stream issuing between the two Pikes of Langdale. The water falls about 20 yards into an awful chasm, with overhanging sides of rock, between which a large block of stone is impended like the key-stone of an arch.

Colwith Force is a fine waterfall, and is but little out of the way for those who make the tour through Little Langdale.

Birker Force, on the south side of Eskdale, is a stream of water emitted between lofty rocks, and pour-

ing from a great elevation down the hill side in a stripe of foam.

Dalegarth Force, or Stanley Gill, on the same side of the valley, is a sublime piece of scenery. From the ancient mansion of Dalegarth Hall, now a farm-house, a path has been formed, crossing the stream from side to side, three times, by lofty wooden bridges. The water falls, in successive cascades, over granite rocks, which rise on each side to a stupendous height, and are finely ornamented with trees, and fringed with a profusion of bilberry, and other plants, rooted in the crevices.

Taylor Gill is a dry chasm, meeting the stream of water from Sty-head Tarn near the head of the Seathwaite branch of Borrowdale; and below their junction is a lofty waterfall: a good object from the road to Wasdale.

Sour-milk Gill is a name applied to some mountain torrents, on account of their frothy whiteness resembling butter-milk from the churn. We have Sour-milk Gill near Buttermere, Sour-milk Gill in Grasmere, and Sour-milk Gill near the Black-lead Mine in Borrowdale.

The above enumerated are some of the most noted of the falls; but tracing the mountain streams into their deep recesses, they present an inexhaustible variety: smaller indeed, but frequently of very interesting features.

THE RIVERS

Of this district are not of large dimensions; but issuing from rocky mountains, and running in pebbly channels, the water they contain is remarkable for its clearness and purity. From the central cluster of mountains about Bowfell, Scawfell, and Gable, many of them derive their origin; others have their source in the neighbourhood of Helvellyn and High Street.

The *Derwent* has its rise in Borrowdale; its branches are known by different names till it reaches the lake, from whence it is called the Derwent till it enters the sea.

The river issuing from Thirlmere, commonly called St. John's beck, has formerly been called the *Bure;* the one from Mungrisdale by Threlkeld *Glenderamakin;* after their junction, it takes the name of *Greta,* and receives the *Glenderaterra* from between Skiddaw and Saddleback; passing Keswick, it joins the Derwent, shortly after that river leaves the lake. In heavy rains the Greta sometimes rises so suddenly that it inverts the stream of the Derwent above their junction, so that the lake is for a short time literally filled from all quarters.

The water issuing from Buttermere, Crummock, and Lowes Water, forms the river *Cocker,* which falls into the Derwent at the town named, from this circumstance, Cockermouth.

The *Ellen* rises in the mountains north of Skiddaw, and passing Uldale, Ireby, and Ellenborough, falls into the sea at Maryport.

The several becks of Patterdale unite in Ullswater, the river issuing from thence is called the *Eamont;* it receives the *Lowther,* from Hawes Water, Swindale, and Wet-Sleddale, near Brougham Castle; and is afterwards

absorbed in the *Eden*, which enters the Solway Frith a little below Carlisle; having first received the *Petterill*, which rises near Greystoke, and the *Caldew*, from the east side of Skiddaw.

Two small streams, crossing the road between Kendal and Shap, fall into the Lune—which at Kirkby Lonsdale is a fine river, and crossed by a lofty antique bridge; it is navigable at Lancaster, a little below which place it falls into the sea.

The *Kent*, rising in Kentmere, receives the *Sprint* from Long-Sleddale, and the *Mint* from Bannisdale. It washes the skirts of Kendal, and enters the sea near Milnthorp, where it is joined by the *Belo*.

The becks of Great and Little Langdale, combined in *Elterwater*, form the *Brathay*, and those of Grasmere and Rydal the *Rothay*, which unite in Windermere: after leaving the lake, it is called the *Leven*, which joins the *Crake* from Coniston upon the sands below Penny Bridge.

The *Duddon* rises on the south of Bowfell, and separates Cumberland from Lancashire. Unretarded by any lake, it pursues its course in a pellucid stream, and enters the sea on the north of the Isle of Walney.

The *Esk*, rising on the east of Scawfell, retains its name till it enters the sea at Ravenglass; where the *Irt* from Wasdale, and the *Mite* from Miterdale, join it upon the sands. The *Bleng*, passing Gosforth, falls into the Irt above Santon Bridge.

The water flowing from the north side of Gable runs in a long meandering stream down Ennerdale: it is called the *Lisa* till it enters the lake; afterwards the *Ehen* till it falls into the sea, half way between Ravenglass and St. Bees.——The *Calder* enters the sea near the same place.

THE MOUNTAINS

Of the Lake district are of sufficient elevation to command extensive prospects over the surrounding country; yet not so high as to create any disagreeable sensations in climbing their slopes, or traversing their ridges, in favourable weather.

Their magnitude imparts a sublimity to the scenery, without overcharging the picture with any disproportionate objects. The rocks and ravines on their sides convey some knowledge of the materials whereof they are composed; and, by their variety of soil and elevation of surface, they are adapted to the production of different kinds of vegetables.

In the summer season the bottoms of the glens are grazed by cattle; the flocks ascend their steeps, and nibble a scanty sustenance from the blades of grass peeping out between the stones on the highest summits. Some of the sheep are annually drawn from the flock, and placed in the inclosures to fatten—and the mutton hams produced from these mountains are famed through England; but many remain upon the commons during winter, when, in deep snows, the occupation of the shepherd becomes arduous.

Foxes breed in caverns on the mountains; but being accused of the destruction of young lambs and poultry, the shepherds declare war against them whenever they are found. A few Red Deer are still remaining upon the Fells of Martindale.

Eagles, which half a century ago were frequently seen in their lofty flights over these mountains, are not now to be met with. Though they built their nests in the most inaccessible rocks, the shepherds were so bent upon

their destruction, that they contrived, by the help of ropes, annually to take away or destroy either the eggs or the young; till at length the species has been wholly exterminated from the country.

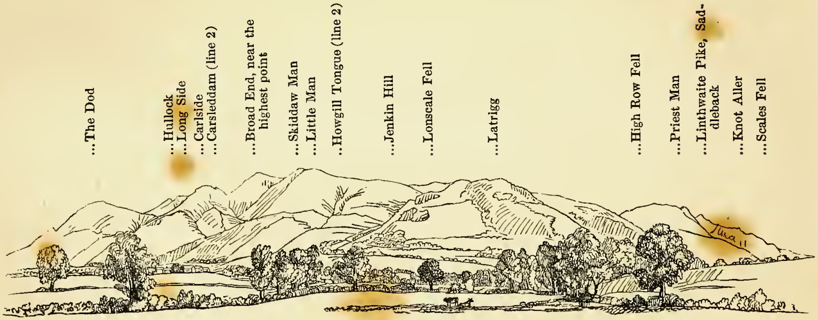
A small bird called the Dotterel is found upon Skiddaw, and other high mountains. Grouse breed in parts thickly covered with heath. About the latter end of October, Woodcocks begin to arrive, and are frequently met with on the woods and commons bordering on some of the lakes.

SKIDDAW.

A view of the country, from at least one of the eminent mountains of the district, is considered as forming a part of the tour, by those who can muster strength and resolution for the undertaking; and for this purpose Skiddaw is, on several accounts, generally selected. It is nearest to the station at Keswick, most easy of access, as ladies may ride on horseback to the very summit; and standing in some measure detached, the view, especially to the north and west, is less intercepted by other mountains.

Skiddaw is the supreme of a group of mountains about thirty miles in circumference; including Saddleback, Carrock, and the Caldbeck fells: its height, according to Colonel Mudge, is 3022 feet above the sea. A mean of seven different trials with the barometer, between the years 1809 and the present time, makes it 2808 feet above Derwent lake; and the result of a geometrical process by the late Mr. Greatorex, in 1817, agrees with the same very nearly.

The body of the mountain is a rock of dark-coloured clay-slate, in some parts of which crystals of *chiastolite* are found imbedded; and among its vegetable productions



SKIDDAW, AND SADDLEBACK FORMERLY BLENCATHERA:—

AS SEEN ON ENTERING KESWICK FROM THE SOUTH.

WITH ANCIENT NAMES.

are the different species of *Lycopodium* and *Vaccinium*, the *Calluna vulgaris*, and *Empetrum nigrum;* and upon the summit the *Salix herbacea* peeps forth among the stones.

Anticipation of an extensive prospect being the principal motive for ascending a mountain, it is a question frequently asked, "Which is the best time of day for going to Skiddaw?" It is not easy to give a precise answer to this question; the morning is commonly recommended, and generally the sooner you are there after the sun has fully illumined the mountains the better; whether in an early morning, or on a dispersion of the clouds in any other part of the day.

During a clear cold night, the vapour is copiously precipitated from the higher into the lower parts of the atmosphere; so that very early in a morning, the summits of the mountains, gilded by the sun, appear in great magnificence; and the contrast of light and shade upon their sides is very interesting. But, at such times, a haziness often prevails in the valleys; which, as the air becomes warmed by the sun, again ascends; and at the same time receives an augmentation by the vapour arising from the ground; the tremulous motion of which may sometimes be perceived, as it exudes from the surface of the earth in places exposed to the most direct action of the solar rays.

After a succession of dry and hot days the air is seldom favourable for a prospect; but between showers, or when clouds prevail—provided they are above the altitude of the mountains—the view is often extended to a great distance. When the atmosphere is loaded with clouds, the middle of the day affords the greatest probability of their rising above the mountains; and a mid-

day light gives the most general illumination to objects on every point of the horizon. A declining sun may throw a beautiful blaze of light upon some parts of the landscape; but its effects will not be so general; and a person remaining upon the mountain till the sun goes down, especially in Autumn, will find night come on apace as he descends.

Sometimes, when clouds have formed below the summit, the country, as viewed from above, resembles a sea of mist; a few of the highest mountain peaks having the appearance of islands, on which the sun seems to shine with unusual splendour. And when the spectator is so situated that his shadow falls upon the cloud, he may observe some curious meteorological phenomena. To those who have frequently beheld it under other circumstances, this may be a new and interesting spectacle; but a tourist, making his first and perhaps only visit, will naturally wish to have the features of the country more completely developed.

It is a grievous, though not an uncommon circumstance, to be wrapt in a cloud, which seems to be continually passing on, yet never leaves the mountain during the time appropriated for the stay; but those who are fortunate enough to be upon the summit at the very time of the cloud's departure, will experience a gratification of no common kind; when—like the rising of the curtain in a theatre—the country in a moment bursts upon the eye.

It will always be better to seize on a favourable opportunity for a mountain excursion, than to attempt to fix the time beforehand; other journeys, where the state of the air is of less importance, may be deferred. A telescope may assist in the examination or recognition

of a particular building or object; but in viewing the great features of the prospect, it can render little assistance: it is only when the air is clear that it can be used with advantage; and then the field of vision is so extensive, and the objects so numerous, that sufficient time is seldom afforded for individual contemplation.

From Keswick to the top of Skiddaw the barometer falls very nearly three inches; and the air often feels colder than the thermometer would seem to indicate; which may be owing, partly to the heat acquired by the exertion in climbing, and partly to the greater quantity of moisture in the air, with a current prevailing upon the summit; by which the heat evolved by the body is more rapidly dispelled from the clothing; but the difficulty of breathing, which some have apprehended from the diminished pressure of the atmosphere, is not found by experience.

The distance to be travelled from Keswick to the top of Skiddaw is nearly six miles. Since the inclosure of the common took place, in 1810, the way has been varied at the discretion of the gentlemen through whose ground it lies. Visitors generally take the Penrith road, by the side of the river Greta for half a mile, to the toll-bar; where, crossing the river to Mr. Spedding's house, and then turning to the left, and winding along the skirts of Latrigg, by an occupation road, at a pleasant elevation, the lake of Derwentwater, the town of Keswick, the beautiful valley, and encircling mountains, are seen to great advantage. Part of the lake of Bassenthwaite also comes in view; but it adds little to the value of the prospect.

Beyond the precincts of Latrigg we have little appearance of a road; but having turned to the right from one

gate, and to the left from the next, a wall—first on the left hand, and afterwards on the right—points out the way. The ascent hitherto has been so gentle, that at the distance of three miles we have reached but one third of the required altitude: but now we begin to encounter a more steep part of the mountain. As we advance in height, the objects in the valley appear to be diminished in magnitude and importance; but our prospects are enlarged, by mountains at a greater distance rising into view; among which are those of Coniston, and the hyperbolic summit of the Pike of Stickle, in Langdale.

Having reached one half of the altitude, the wall makes a turn to the right, where we leave it—our path lying more directly up the hill—and having combated this steep for about a quarter of a mile further, we find ourselves upon a turfy plain of moderate acclivity; and by degrees obtain a view of the sea, with a portion of Scotland beyond it—the Isle of Man gradually advancing from behind the western mountains. In a small hollow, if the weather is not too droughty, we meet with a spring of water; and, as it is the last by the way, it may be taken advantage of to dilute the brandy, which—with a few biscuits or sandwiches—a provident guide will not forget to recommend.

We are now upon the verge of a tract bearing the name of Skiddaw Forest, although without a tree. The heath is well stocked with grouse, for the protection of which a lodge was erected by the late Earl of Egremont. Here the river Caldew takes its rise; and from hence in a serpentine course makes its way to Carlisle. A new view to the northward now opens to us, over the narrow part of Solway Frith into Scotland; and we descry the long-looked-for pile upon the summit of the mountain.

Following a beaten track, we leave a double-pointed hill on our left, beyond which succeeds another steep ascent of 500 feet, where we suddenly regain a view of Derwentwater and the mountains beyond it. At the top of this steep we reach the last point seen from the valley; it is the south end of a ridge, covered with fragments of slaty rocks; and towards its further end lies the object of our journey, which is marked by a large pile of stone, erected in 1826, by a detachment of the Ordnance surveyors. Here the lake of Derwent and vale of Keswick are hid from us; but our attention is now arrested by more distant objects.

The town of Whitehaven is concealed from our sight; but the headlands of St. Bees beyond it are conspicuous, and the Isle of Man in the same direction. Workington, with its shipping, may be seen due west, and further northwards Maryport, and the fashionable bathing-place of Allonby. Cockermouth, with its church and castle, is seen over the foot of Bassenthwaite Lake; and between us and the borders of Scotland lies a large extent of cultivated country, in which the city of Carlisle stands as a central object. Beyond Solway Frith, the mountain Criffel, in Kirkcudbrightshire, appears near the shore; and on its right is the mouth of the river Nith, on which stands the town of Dumfries. To the left lies the small island called Hasten, at the foot of the water of Orr; and further west, the mouth of the Dee, at Kirkcudbright, opening into the large bay of Wigton. Beyond it, the bay of Glenluce, with Burrow Head, and the Mull of Galloway, are sometimes visible. The houses and cornfields on the Scottish coast are often distinguishable; with mountains rising behind mountains to an interminable distance. The Cheviot hills appear in the direction

of High Pike; but it would be in vain to look for the German Ocean, which has sometimes been represented as visible from hence.

Penrith and its Beacon may be seen, and beyond it the lofty Crossfell, with some of the eminences bordering upon Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. To the right of Penrith are the walls of Brougham Castle, and the mansion of Lord Brougham. The hills surrounding Ullswater are in view; and the top of Ingleborough appears beyond the end of High Street. Through the gap of Dunmail Raise, the estuary of the Kent, below Milnthorp, appears in two small portions, separated by the intervention of Yewbarrow, a hill in Witherslack; and the Castle of Lancaster may sometimes be discerned with a telescope, beyond the southern edge of Gummershow, in Cartmel Fells.

The superior eminences of Scawfell and Gable have been in full view during our ascent, and we may now discover Black Comb through an opening between the latter and Kirkfell; and part of the Screes mountain beyond Wast Water, between Kirkfell and the Pillar. In the same direction, may Snowdon, in Wales, possibly be sometimes discerned; and to the right of the Isle of Man, perhaps the Irish mountains; but nine times out ten it would be in vain to look for either.

It would be superfluous to enumerate more of the objects which on a very fine day may be seen from this mountain; it is the province of the guide to point them out as they rise into view, or as a favourable light renders them most clearly discernable. It is not those objects that are seldom and dimly seen, that ought to receive the greatest attention; but rather such as may be distinctly known and properly appreciated. It must not

be expected that objects at fifty miles distance should appear as distinct as these near at hand; indeed it often happens, that they cannot be seen at all, though the air to a moderate distance seems remarkably clear; yet still a person who sets out with a disposition to be pleased, will, on any tolerably fine day, be sufficiently compensated for his trouble; and the more the distant objects are veiled from view, the higher will the near ones rise in estimation.

One of the most vexatious circumstances, and which not unfrequently happens, is to meet with a small cap of cloud upon the summit, that entirely excludes all prospect from thence; in such a case, the party—if on foot, and not over timid—ought to be conducted from the south end of the ridge downwards about 600 feet to a part of the mountain called Carlside, where most of the objects may be seen that should have been visible from the summit, and the homeward journey, by the hamlet of Millbeck, not at all lengthened—only in parts steeper. By deviating from Carlside tarn, along the ridge to the point of Hullock, the city of Carlisle may just be seen; and an unrivalled view of Bassenthwaite Lake. A party on horseback might go a little to the northward from the summit, make their descent into the valley of Bassenthwaite, and after refreshing at the Castle Inn, return to Keswick on the western side of the Lake.

HELVELLYN

Affords a more complete geographical display of the lake district than any other point within its limits: several of the lakes may be viewed from thence, and the mountains in every direction appear in a most splendid arrangement;

while, from the south to the western part of the horizon, the distant ocean may be discerned through several of the spaces between them.

According to Colonel Mudge, the height of Helvellyn above the level of the sea is 3055 feet. It is about 2540 feet above the Nag's Head, at Wythburn, from which place it is most frequently ascended; the distance here being the shortest, and a guide can be had. It is too steep to make use of horses; but by an active person on foot it is easily surmountable. The ascent on this side is no where difficult or dangerous; it may be commenced at the six mile stone, at the King's Head, or other places nearer Keswick, where the views in the progress upwards are less circumscribed than at Wythburn. By leaving the turnpike road at Fisher Place, the waterfalls in Brotto Gill on the left hand are brought into notice; in one of these the water is projected further from the rock than in any other cascade in the neighbourhood. From this place, as we advance in altitude, the lakes of Thirlmere and Bassenthwaite are gradually developed to the sight; Skiddaw and Saddleback being in view to the north; and the mountains lying to the south-west progressively appearing to rise up beyond the long and uninteresting fell, which lies between the lake of Thirlmere and the valley of Borrowdale.

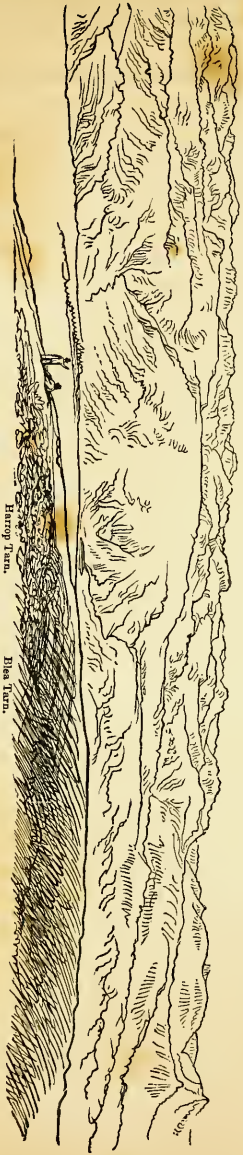
On the western side of the mountain, about the distance of three hundred yards from its summit, and three hundred perpendicular feet below it, there is a spring called Brownrigg Well, where the water issues in all seasons in a copious stream; its temperature in the summer months being generally from 40° to 42°; and when mixed with a little brandy, as recommended by "mine host" of the Nag's Head, it makes a grateful beverage.

This mountain is also frequently ascended from Patterdale; where, for three-fourths of the way, the ascent is gentle, and gradually opens out pleasing views of the lake of Ullswater, with the scenery around and beyond it. More immediately below, is the narrow vale of Grisedale, surmounted by the lofty St. Sunday Crag, which casts its solemn shade into the valley. On reaching the first ridge of the mountain, the long-looked-for summit pile is discovered on the top of a rocky precipice, seven hundred feet in height above Red Tarn, which lies inclosed in the bosom of the mountain before us. From hence the shortest way is one that many would hesitate to venture upon; while others might think it a stigma upon their courage to decline it. It lies along the top of Striding Edge, which in some parts affords little more footing than the ridge of a house, while its sides are far steeper than an ordinary roof. A less difficult way is to leave the tarn on the left hand, ascending Swirrel Edge, which is comparatively smooth; yet here is a little rocky scrambling to gain the top of the precipice; in the midst of which it will be well to halt, and take a view of Bassenthwaite Lake, with its environs, which cannot be seen from the highest part of the mountain.

The ground towards the summit forms a kind of moss-clad plain, sloping gently to the west, and terminated on the east by a series of rocky precipices; and here the prospect on every side is grand beyond conception. Considerable portions of the lakes of Ullswater, Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite, with several of the mountain tarns, are to be seen. Red Tarn is seated so deeply below the eye, that, compared with its gigantic accompaniments, it would scarcely be estimated at more than half its actual dimensions. To the right and left of Red

Tarn, the two narrow ridges called Striding Edge and Swirrel Edge, are stretched out in the direction of the lamina of the slaty rock, of which this part of the mountain is composed. Beyond Swirrel Edge lies Keppelcove Tarn; and at the termination of the ridge rises the peak of Catsty-cam, modernized into Catchedecam, or Catchety-cam. Angle Tarn, and the frothy stream from Ayes Water, may be seen among the hills beyond Patterdale; and more remote, the estuaries of the Kent and Leven, uniting in the wide bay of Morecambe, and extending to the distant ocean. Chapel Isle is an object in the Ulverston channel; and a small triangular piece of water, near the middle of Windermere, serves as a direction to the town and castle of Lancaster, which are sometimes visible from hence. The sea, circumscribing the western half of the Lake district, from Lancaster sands to the Solway Frith, is here and there visible between the peaks of the distant mountains; each portion in succession reflecting the sun's rays to the eye of the spectator, as the luminary descends towards the western horizon.

On the banks of Ullswater, Hallsteads, the beautiful residence of William Marshall, Esq., occupies a prominent station. From the foot of the lake the vale of Eamont leads towards Brougham-Hall and the ruins of the ancient Castle near it. The cultivated country about Penrith is bounded by a chain of mountains topped by the lofty Crossfell; to the right of which are high grounds separating Westmorland from Durham and Yorkshire; and further still to the right, the crowned head of Ingleborough stands conspicuous. Black Comb, in the distance beyond Wrynose, fills up the space between the fells of Coniston and Langdale; Crinkle Crags



A GROUP OF MOUNTAINS SEEN FROM HELVELLYN:—*Looking towards the South West.*

and Bowfell are exceeded in altitude by the Pikes on Scawfell; on the opposite side of Sty-head, the Gable rears his head to a considerable elevation; and in a favourable state of the atmosphere, the Isle of Man appears to rise so close beyond the top of Kirkfell, that the distance of more than fifty miles between them can scarcely be estimated.

The Pillar of Ennerdale holds a respectable station; and the mountain beyond Buttermere, with its three protuberances, High Crag, High Stile, and Red Pike, rises behind Honister Crag and the Dalehead of Newlands. Grasmoor and Grisedale Pike look well up among their neighbours, while Skiddaw and Saddleback abate nothing of their importance on being viewed from this elevation. The mountains of Scotland, seen beyond the Solway Frith, fill up the distance; and nearer to our station, High Street, Ill-bell, Fairfield, and many other neighbouring eminences, ought not to be overlooked. Place Fell, and other mountains of Martindale, rise boldly beyond Ullswater; but between this and the foot of Hawes Water, they present less variety of outline.

By travelling along the ridge, to a little distance each way, a variety of prospects may be enjoyed; which those who return directly leave unseen. On proceeding a little northward, one of the islands on Windermere comes in view; and from the lower or northern man, the lakes of Thirlmere and Bassenthwaite may be seen; by deviating a little to the westward, we see a small portion of Grasmere; and by following the edge of the precipice from the summit to some distance southward, better views of Patterdale present themselves; and the descent to Wythburn may then be made, down steeply sloping ground, to a rocky knoll called Bursett Crag; where is a good view

of Thirlmere, as also of Bassenthwaite Lake. Such as wish to descend at Grasmere may go southwards to the foot of Grisedale Tarn, where a track will be found which joins the turnpike-road five miles from Ambleside; but the best view of Grasmere will be had by leaving the tarn on the left, and winding round the summit of Seat Sandal.

Some have extended their excursion from Helvellyn to Fairfield, holding on the mountain ridge to Ambleside; but after making the unavoidable descent of 1350 feet to Grisedale Tarn, a second ascent of 1230 feet will mostly be thought too fatiguing. By exertion too long continued, the mind as well as the body becomes enervated, and incapable of enjoyment; as it has been known in some, who, travelling through Borrowdale in a morning, would not overlook the most trifling object; yet, in the latter part of the same day, have passed the most interesting scenes on Wast Water, without making any other inquiry than, "How far is it to the inn?"

SCAWFELL AND THE PIKES.

The highest point of elevation in all this mountainous district, indeed in all that part of the united kingdom called England, is situated near the commencement of the vales of Langdale, Borrowdale, Wasdale, and Eskdale: highest not merely as rising above other mountains, but as measured from its own base—being 3000 feet above Wast Water. Two rival peaks are called in the Ordnance Survey, Scaw Fell (high point), and Scaw Fell (low point), and their heights respectively 3166 and 3092 feet. Convinced by repeated observations that the difference of altitude does not exceed 60 feet, I have

stated their heights at 3160 and 3100 feet. The lower point, rising from a bulky mountain between the vales of Wasdale and Eskdale, is well known as Scawfell; the higher lies nearer Borrowdale, and comprehending more than one peak, has been called, by the inhabitants of Wasdale-head, "The Pikes." Latterly, it seems by common consent, the highest point is called Scawfell Pike: and since the erection of the large pile of stones upon it in 1826, there is no danger of mistaking the place. Although the distance between the two points does not exceed three-quarters of a mile, it is a work of some difficulty to pass from one to the other, on account of the deep chasm, called Mickle Door, which separates them.

Excepting some tufts of moss, very little vegetation is to be seen upon these summits. They are chiefly composed of rocks, and large blocks of stone piled one upon another; and their weather-worn surfaces prove that they have long remained in their present state. The prevailing rock is a kind of indurated slate, in layers of finer and coarser materials, which gives to the surface a ribbed or furrowed appearance; the finer parts are compact and hard as flint; upon which the *lichen geographicus* appears in peculiar beauty.

Scawfell-Pikes may be ascended on foot from any of the adjacent vales, but most conveniently from Borrowdale; yet the distance from a place of entertainment, the ruggedness of the ground, and the danger of being caught in a cloud—to which, from its situation, it is more subject than its neighbours—altogether conspire against its being visited by any other than hardy pedestrians: and strangers should so calculate their time, that night may not overtake them on such places. To be en-

veloped in a cloud is of itself disagreeable; cloud and night together would be dreadful.

Horses and carriages may be used as far as Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, after which the mountain may be ascended on foot at the discretion of the conductor. One way is to leave the Wasdale road at the bridge, proceeding by the side of the gill towards the pass called Esk Hause, and from thence turning up the back of Great-end, which presents its bold rocky front towards Borrowdale, and commands extensive prospects towards both Derwentwater and Windermere. Beyond this there are two unavoidable dips and rises before the summit of the highest Pike can be gained. Another way is to follow the Wasdale road to Sty-head Tarn; from thence, with Great-end Crag on the right, pass Sprinkling Tarn, and join the before-mentioned route. This is perhaps the easiest way, but rather circuitous. From Sty-head Tarn the ascent may be made by steep clambering to the top of Great-end, which affords fine views by the way, and is nearer than the last. But many—after arriving at Sty-head, and obtaining a sight of the pile—will be inclined to take the shortest way, by the foot of the great rocks, with a steep ascent at last to the summit. And those who take the last-mentioned route in their progress, should be advised to pass over Great-end and the intermediate summits in returning, for the sake of the varied prospects which they afford. Or the excursion may be agreeably made from the Strands, by a boat being taken to the head of the lake, and the ascent made upon Lingmel.

The divergency of several vallies from this point, has been compared to the spokes of a wheel; and in tracing their courses upon a map, the simile may be applicable

enough; but upon the spot, the resemblance is not so striking—the mountains run athwart one another in such a way, that little can be seen of the intervening vallies.

Here we overlook an immense assemblage of mountains, exhibiting the stern grandeur of their rocky summits; but their general arrangement is not so splendid, nor their forms so well defined, as when viewed from Helvellyn, or from the ascent to Skiddaw; and there is a deficiency of the rich lowland views that may be had from the latter mountain.

Satiated by mountain scenery, the eye is instinctively turned towards the sea, which opens to a great extent, and shews the various indentations of the Lancashire and Cumberland coasts; with the Isle of Walney stretching from the bay of Morecambe to the estuary of Duddon. The top of Ingleborough may be seen in the distance; but it requires a very clear atmosphere to discern the mountains of North Wales, which stretch out to the right of Black Comb. The Isle of Man is frequently visible; and when the surface of the sea is covered with a thin film of vapour, the effect at first sight is curious; the island appearing more like an object in the clouds than one seated in the water. The fells of Coniston exclude the view of Lancaster sands; but an opening, between the Old Man and Dow Crag, directs to the church and castle of Lancaster. Some portions of Scotland appear on the right and left of the Ennerdale and Derwent Fells; and we are just permitted to see that part of the lake of Windermere which lies between the Low Wood Inn and Bowness; also the eastern side of Derwentwater, and a part of Wast Water, with Devoke Water, Sty-head Tarn, and a small mountain tarn, above Bowderdale.

From a point a little to the southward, we can take a peep into the head of the vale of Eskdale, far below us; and beyond it, see a single habitation in Seathwaite, near the rise of the Duddon. Passing towards Great-end, a portion of Crummock Lake comes in sight; and from Great-end, and Esk Hause, there are more open views towards the head of Windermere, Loughrigg, Elterwater, and Derwentwater.

SADDLEBACK

—Being at a greater distance from the station at Keswick than Skiddaw, of somewhat inferior elevation, and the ascent not quite so easy—is seldom visited by strangers. It is better situated than Skiddaw for a view towards the south, and also of the neighbourhood of Lowther and Penrith; but the western view is greatly intercepted. It has formerly been called Blencathera, and it is from its shape, as seen from the vicinity of Penrith, that it has received the name of Saddleback. Its height is 2787 feet, and its rock is a primitive clay-slate, similar to that of Skiddaw. The southern side is formed into a series of deep ravines and rocky projections; while to the north, it descends in a smooth grassy slope: and in a deep hollow, below a rocky precipice on its eastern end, a small dark tarn is curiously placed; as more fully described at page 31.

On two occasions, in 1743–4, the aerial phenomenon called *mirage* was observed on a portion of this mountain called Souther-Fell or Souterfell: the lover of the marvellous will find an ample detail of the circumstances in "Clarke's Survey of the Lakes," (pub. 1789.)

GABLE, OR GREAT GAVEL

—So called from its shape—is a fine object as viewed from Wasdale, from Ennerdale, or from Crummock Lake; it is also seen from Windermere. It is 2925 feet in height, and was remarkable for a well of pure water on the very summit. This was not a spring issuing in the common way out of the earth; but was supplied immediately from the atmosphere, in the shape of rains and dews. It was, till partly demolished, a triangular receptacle in the rock, six inches deep, and capable of holding about two gallons; which, by containing water in the driest seasons, served to shew how slight a degree of evaporation is carried on at this altitude.

The rock of Gable is a very hard, compact, dark-coloured stone, with garnets imbedded.

THE PILLAR

—A mountain rivalling the Gable in height—is situated between the vale of Ennerdale and that branch of Wasdale-head called Mosedale. It presents, towards Ennerdale, one of the grandest rocky fronts anywhere to be met with; and has derived its name from a projecting rock on this side, which was originally called the Pillar Stone, and had been considered as inaccessible, till an adventurous shepherd reached its summit, in 1826.

The rock is a kind of greenstone, more porphyritic than that of Gable.

BOWFELL

Rises proudly in view from Windermere and Esthwaite Lakes. It is 2911 feet in height, and sheds the rain

water into Borrowdale, Langdale, and Eskdale. It is easiest of access from Langdale, but may be reached from any of the above-mentioned vales, or from the vale of Duddon.

GRASMOOR

Is a bold rocky mountain on the eastern side of Crummock Lake; it is sometimes called Grasmire, a name in no wise corresponding with its appearance. It rises to the height of 2756 feet. The side towards the lake is extremely rocky and barren; but the eastern side is a grassy slope, and on its summit is a plain of several acres. It affords a good bird's-eye view of the Lakes of Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater, with their adjacent mountains; and a considerable portion of the Cumberland and Scottish coasts.

GRISEDALE PIKE

Rises to a lofty apex, as its name implies. It is 2580 feet in height; and is well situated for a view of the vale of Keswick to the east; and a considerable part of the county of Cumberland, with the sea, the Isle of Man, and the mountains of Galloway, to the west and north.

CARROCK FELL

Makes one of the flanks of that mountain group, whereof Skiddaw forms the crown. It is upwards of 2000 feet in height; and shews a double-pointed summit, on which a space appears to have been once inclosed by a wall. Its basis is a crystalline rock of the nature of sienite;

and in its neighbourhood are veins of lead and copper, with other substances highly interesting to the mineralogist and geologist.

BLACK COMB,

Pronounced Black-Coom, probably from the dark hollow on its south-east side, stands near the southern boundary of Cumberland. Forming the extremity of the mountain chain, it may be seen at a great distance; and is a fine station both for land and sea prospects. In 1808, it was made one of Colonel Mudge's stations, in the process of the Trigonometrical Survey. He calculated its height to be 1919 feet above the level of the sea. Its principal rock is of clay-slate, similar to that of Skiddaw, covered by a large tract of peat earth, which is used for fuel in the adjacent hamlets.

CONISTON FELL.

The highest point of Coniston Fell is called The Old Man, from the pile of stones erected on its summit. It is 2577 feet in height, and has a good view of the rocky mountains, Scawfell and Bowfell, and, at a distance, the highest point of Skiddaw. Coniston Lake is seen in full proportion, with a part of Windermere. Two tarns appear upon the mountain—the smaller called Low Water, though on a higher level, the larger Levers Water—and on the western side of the hill, but not seen from the summit, is Gates Water, lying at the foot of the precipitous Dow Crag. Standing open to the south, unincumbered by other mountains, the Old Man commands a complete view of all the fine bays and estuaries of the

Lancashire and part of the Cumberland coasts—the Isles Walney and Man—and over the mouth of the river Duddon, on a favourable day, Snowdon and its neighbouring mountains may sometimes be distinguished.

Beginning to ascend at the Black Bull, near Coniston Church, you meet on your left a stream abounding in pretty waterfalls; the copper mines near Levers Water, and slate quarries between Low Water and the summit, can be seen by the way; and the descent may be made, at choice, more in front of the mountain. Those who admire a lengthened mountain excursion, may begin the ascent at Fellfoot, in Little Langdale, and surmounting the Carrs and the Old Man, descend to Coniston.

The summit of the hill, like the quarries on its sides, is of a fine, pale blue, roofing slate. In some places a hard felspathic rock abounds; and between this and Coniston Church, on the western side of the stream, the commencement of the darker slate, belonging to what is now called the silurian system, may be observed.

FAIRFIELD

—2950 feet above the level of the sea—makes a fine mountain excursion from Ambleside, commencing the ascent at Rydal, encircling Rydal-head, and returning to Ambleside by Nook End. Lakes and Tarns to the number of ten, may be enumerated in this excursion; namely, Ullswater, Windermere, Esthwaite, Coniston, Grasmere, and Rydal lakes; and Elterwater, Blelham, Easdale, Codale, and Grisedale tarns: oftener than once, may eight of them be reckoned from one station. Here is likewise a good view of the different creeks and inlets of the sea towards Lancaster and Ulverston.

LANGDALE PIKES,

Called Pike of Stickle, and Harrison Stickle, are by their peculiar form distinguished at a great distance. They afford some good views to the south-east: but being encompassed on other sides by higher mountains, the prospect is somewhat limited. Harrison Stickle, the higher, is 2400 feet above the level of the sea: it is more easily ascended, and has the better prospect towards Rydal and Ambleside; but the Pike of Stickle has the advantage of catching, through an opening in the hills, a more perfect view of the lake of Bassenthwaite, and the mountain Skiddaw—from both of which Harrison Stickle is nearly excluded by the interposition of higher lands.

HIGH STREET

Seems to have taken its name from an ancient road which appears as a broad green path over this mountain. It is probably the highest road ever formed in England, being 2700 feet above the level of the sea. On account of its central situation, between the vales of Patterdale, Martindale, Mardale, Kentmere, and Troutbeck, and being connected with others at a little distance, an annual meeting was formerly held here, when the shepherds of the several vales reciprocally communicated intelligence of such sheep as might have strayed beyond their proper bounds; and to enliven the meeting, races and other diversions were instituted; ale and cakes being supplied from the neighbouring villages. High Street affords some good prospects; but being at a distance from any place of entertainment, it is seldom visited by strangers. Pedestrians, fond of mountain rambles, might, with a

guide, pass over it from Patterdale into Troutbeck, or Kentmere; or into Mardale, and thence by Hawes Water to Bampton—from whence are roads to Pooley Bridge, Lowther, Penrith, and Shap.

WANSFELL PIKE

Stands near the junction of the green slate with the dark slaty limestone. It rises nearly 1500 feet above Windermere Lake. This is a moderate elevation, compared with many of its neighbours; yet it is not deficient in prospects. It affords excellent views of Windermere, Grasmere, and Rydal lakes; the towns of Ambleside and Hawkshead, with the beautifully diversified scenery in the neighbourhood. Further distant are seen the sands of Milnthorp, Lancaster, and Ulverston, with the majestic mountains of Coniston and Langdale. In a walk from the Pike, towards Kirkstone, it is curious to observe Great Gable start out, as it were, from behind Langdale Pikes, and appearing to separate itself from them still further as the spectator makes his progress along this ridge. Wansfell may be conveniently visited either from Ambleside or Low Wood Inn: and a walk across the Troutbeck Hundreds, from the public house, called the Mortal Man, to Skelgill, has been highly recommended.

WHITELESS PIKE

Is attached to the mountain Grasmoor, and rises with a steep ascent to the height of nearly 2000 feet above Buttermere. It commands excellent views of the three lakes of Buttermere, Crummock, and Loweswater; with the summits of all the principal mountains from Helvellyn to those of Borrowdale, Wasdale, Ennerdale, and

Buttermere. The Isle of Man is also in sight, and a considerable portion of the shires of Kirkcudbright and Wigton, in Scotland.

LOUGHRIGG FELL

Is easy of access from Ambleside, or from the public road between the Scroggs and Highclose. It is scarcely 1000 feet above Windermere, and 900 above Grasmere Lake; and the moderate degree of exertion required to climb it, will be amply repaid by the prospects. It is just what might be wished in the place where it stands —high enough to command a view of the circumjacent vallies; and not so lofty as to lessen the importance of the surrounding mountains. Every rocky knoll presents a new combination of scenery. Windermere, a fine expanse of water, with its ornamented banks; the town of Hawkshead and its environs, with Blelham Tarn, and the irregularly-shaped Esthwaite Water; Loughrigg, with its Tarn, and Langdale with Elterwater; the beautiful vales of Grasmere and Rydal, with their two lakes; and the town and highly-embellished neighbourhood of Ambleside, are the lowland objects. The circumscribing mountains of Coniston, Langdale, Grasmere, Rydal, Ambleside, and Troutbeck, are at such eligible distances, that not only their elegantly-formed outlines, but also their varied surface of rock and verdure, can clearly be distinguished. Small portions of Coniston Water and Thirlmere are just sufficient to shew the places of those two lakes. The mountain Skiddaw seen over Dunmail Raise, and the top of Ingleborough in the direction of the Low Wood Inn, are extraneous objects beyond the common bounds of the panorama.

Station I.—Scawfell Highest Point, The Pikes.

Latitude 54° 27′ 24″ N. Longitude 3° 12′ W.
Height 3160 feet.

	BEARINGS.	Distances in miles.	Height in feet.
Skiddaw	10° NE	14	3022
Ingleborough, *Yorkshire*	58 SE	38	2361
Black Comb, *Cumberland*	19 SW	15	1919
Snowdon, *Caernarvonshire*	20 SW	103	3571
Holyhead Mountain, *Anglesea*	37 SW	100	709
North Barule, *Isle of Man*	78 SW	49	1804
Slieve Donard, *Ireland*	80 SW	112	2800
Mull of Galloway, *Scotland*	77 NW	68	——
Burrow Head, *Scotland*	68 NW	51	——
Goat Fell, *Arran*	40 NW	116	2900
Crif Fell, *Scotland*	26 NW	38	1831

Station II.—Skiddaw.

Latitude 54° 39′ 12″ N. Longitude 3° 8′ 9″ W.
Height 3022 feet.

Wisp Hill, *near Mospaul Inn*	9° NE	45	1940
Carlisle	26 NE	19	——
Cheviot Hill, *Northumberland*	35 NE	70	2658
Cross Fell, *Cumberland*	82 NE	27	2901
Saddleback	78 SE	4	2787
Nine Standards, *Westmorland*	68 SE	38	2136
Ingleborough	42 SE	46	2361
Helvellyn	32 SE	10	3070
Black Comb	15 SW	29	1919
Snowdon	19 SW	118	3571
Snea Fell, *Isle of Man*	64 SW	59	2004
Slieve Donard, *Down*	75 SW	120	2800
Nearest Coast of Ireland	83 SW	96	——
Mull of Galloway	89 NW	69	——
Burrow Head	84 NW	50	——
Goat Fell, *Arran*	46 NW	109	2900
Crif Fell	43 NW	28	1831
Ben Lomond, *Stirling*	29 NW	122	3269
Queensberry Hill	22 NW	48	2259

Station III.—Helvellyn.

Latitude 54° 31′ 43″ N. Longitude 3° 0′ 21″ W.
Height 3070 feet.

	BEARINGS.	Distances in miles.	Height in feet.
Cheviot	28° NE	75	2658
Cross Fell	60 NE	24	2901
Stainmoor	88 SE	34	——
Ingleborough	45 SE	36	2361
Bidston Lighthouse, *Cheshire*	1 SW	79	——
Garreg Mountain, *Flintshire*	8 SW	87	835
Old Man, *Coniston*	21 SW	12	2577
Snowdon	24 SW	112	3571
Black Comb	34 SW	22	1919
Snea Fell	74 SW	61	2004
Crif Fell	40 NW	38	1831

Station IV.—Coniston Old Man.

Latitude 54° 22′ 20″ N. Longitude 3° 6′ 34″ W.
Height 2577 feet.

Calf, *near Sedbergh*	90° E	25	2188
Great Whernside, *Kettlewell*	72 SE	48	2263
Whernside, *near Dent*	71 SE	31	2384
Pennygant	70 SE	38	2270
Ingleborough	64 SE	33	2361
Pendle Hill	44 SE	49	1803
Lancaster	31 SE	25	——
Fleetwood	9 SE	30	——
Moel Fammau, *Denbigh*	4 SW	85	1845
Peel Castle, or Pile of Fouldrey	6 SW	21	——
Carnedd Llewellyn, *Caernarvon*	23 SW	92	3469
Carnedd David, *Caernarvon*	23 30′	93	3427
Snowdon, *Caernarvon*	23 40′	99	3571
Penmaen Mawr, *Caernarvon*	24 SW	85	1540
Holyhead Mountain	41 SW	98	709
Black Comb	46 SW	12	1919
Snea Fell	84 SW	55	2004
Burrow Head	64 NW	56	——
Skiddaw	4 NW	20	3022

THE CRAGS.

Well-formed overshadowing mountains make the lakes more attractive; and rocks, by their endlesss variety of form, add diginity to the mountains.

Some of the most remarkable of the Crags are—The Pillar, in Ennerdale; Honister Crag, near Buttermere; Scawfell Crags, between Wasdale Head and Eskdale; Broad Crag on the Wasdale side, and Broad Crag on the Eskdale side, of Scawfell Pikes; Paveyark, in Langdale; Rainsbarrow Crag, in Kentmere; Saint Sunday Crag, in Patterdale; Nab Scar, near Rydal; Striding Edge, Helvellyn; Sharp Edge, Saddleback; Dead Crag, Skiddaw; Wallow Crag, near Keswick, and Wallow Crag, near Hawes Water; Wallowbarrow Crag, in the vale of Duddon; Castle Crag, in Mardale, Castle Crag, in Borrowdale (said to have been a Roman Station), and Castle Head, near Keswick; Green Crag, in Legberthwaite, sometimes called the Enchanted Castle, or Castle Rock of St. John's; Gait Crag [Goat Crag], in Borrowdale, Gait Crag and Iron Crag, near Shoulthwaite, and Gait Crag in Langdale; Dow Crag [Dove Crag], in Coniston Fells, Dove Crags, in Patterdale, and Dow Crag, in Eskdale; Bull Crag and Littledale Crag, in the vale of Newlands; Eagle Crag, in Borrowdale, Eagle Crag, in Buttermere, and Eagle Crag, in Patterdale; Falcon Crag, near Derwent Lake; and a Raven Crag in almost every vale: one of the most conspicuous of which is that overlooking Leathes Water.

DRUIDICAL CIRCLE, NEAR KESWICK.

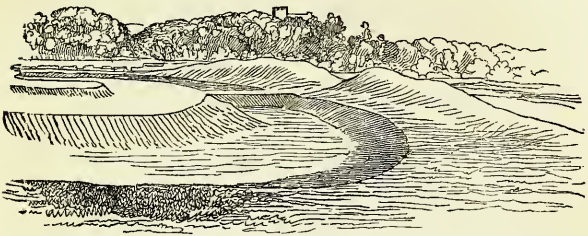
THE ANTIQUITIES.

A Druidical Circle, 100 feet by 108 in diameter, in a field adjoining the old Penrith road, at the top of the hill, a mile and half from Keswick. It is formed by rough *cobble* stones of various sizes, similar to what are scattered over the surface, and imbedded in the diluvium of the adjacent grounds. The largest stands upwards of seven feet in height, and may weigh about eight tons. Ten other stones form a square within, on the eastern side.

LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS.

A monument of the same kind, but of far larger dimensions, called Long Meg and her Daughters, stands near Little Salkeld, seven miles N. E. of Penrith. This circle is 350 paces in circumference, and is composed of 67 massy unformed stones, many of them 10 feet in height. At seventeen paces from the southern side of the circle, stands Long Meg—a square unhewn column of red freestone, nearly 15 feet in girth, and 18 feet high.

On the common called Burnbanks, near the foot of Hawes Water, there are five tumuli of earth, called Giants' Graves; of the origin of which we have no tradition.



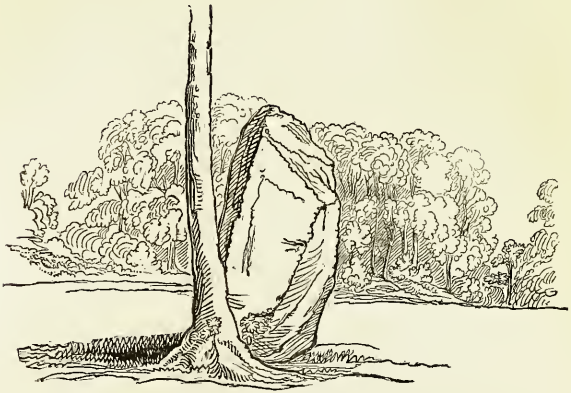
KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE.

" ——— Red Penrith's TABLE ROUND,
For feats of chivalry renown'd."—SIR W. SCOTT.

King Arthur's Round Table is a circular plot of ground about 52 yards in diameter, encompassed by a trench and bank of earth; with places of entrance on two opposite sides. It is situated between the rivers Eamont and Lowther, rather more than a mile from Penrith, in an angle between the road to Kendal and that to Pooley Bridge.

Mayburgh lies about a quarter of a mile distant from the last, between the river Eamont and the road to Pooley. An area of near one hundred yards in diameter is circumscribed by a mound, formed of an enormous quantity of pebble stones, apparently gathered from the adjoining lands—surmounted by a fence wall of more modern date, and shaded by lofty trees. There is an entrance on one side, and near the centre stands a rough porphyritic stone about 10 feet in height, and 16 in

circumference. The dates and purposes of these two interesting pieces of antiquity are left entirely to conjecture.



MAYBURGH.

"Mayburgh's mound and stones of power,
By Druids raised in magic hour."—SCOTT.

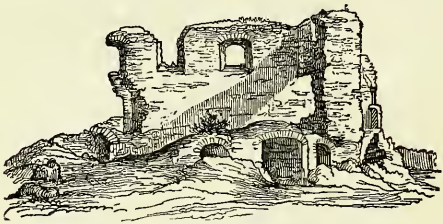
A plot of ground near the foot of Devoke Water exhibits traces of numerous buildings in the form of streets. It is called the *city* of Barnscar.

Upon the summits of Grasmoor, Binsey, and Carrock Fells, there are remains of basin-shaped cavities, walled round, and apparently intended as Beacons. The Beacon, standing in the centre of a large plantation on Penrith fell, is a more modern erection of hewn stone, having been rebuilt in 1719, and commands extensive views of the country. On the west side of the mountain Hardknot, a space about two acres is encompassed by the remains of a wall, with places of entrance on each

of the four sides. There seem to have been towers at the different gates and corners, and several interior erections.

Stations, retaining the name of Castles, when scarcely a vestige of their works remains, are found in several places upon the mountains. They are generally characterized by pieces of freestone, which must have been brought from a distance of several miles, at a time when the roads were very imperfectly formed.

Remains of Castles of a more permanent construction are to be seen at Kendal, Cockermouth, Egremont,

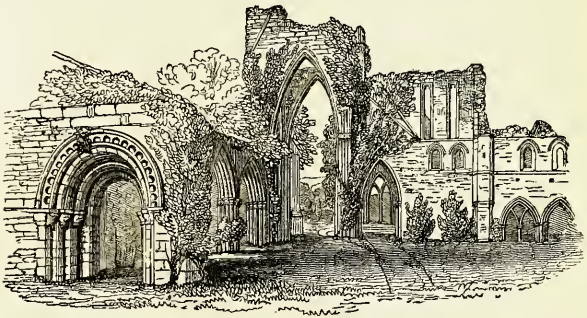


RUINS OF KENDAL CASTLE.

Brougham, Penrith, and Dacre. Part of that at Cockermouth has been repaired, and is inhabited; the one at Dacre is used as a farm house; the rest are in various stages of decay.

Furness Abbey is situated in a narrow dell, in a fertile district of Lancashire, called Low Furness. It was founded in 1127, by Stephen, afterwards king of England, and involved in the general wreck of religious houses in 1537. The monks were of the Cistercian order, from Normandy. The church has been upwards of 300 feet in length, and the nave 74 in width; the length of the transept near 140 feet, its width 37, and

the height of the side walls about 54 feet. The central tower is levelled with the side walls, and only one of its stupendous arches, nearly 60 feet high, left standing; yet enough remains to shew the style of architecture, and to give some idea of its former magnificence. A few years ago, the proprietor, Lord G. Cavendish, caused the rubbish to be cleared away: by which many pieces of sculpture were brought to light that had lain buried for centuries.



CALDER ABBEY.

Calder Abbey lies about four miles south of Egremont. It was founded by the second Ranulph de Meschines, about seven years after that at Furness—on which it was dependent—and on a much smaller scale. Some of the walls, with the arches which supported the tower, and a part of the colonnade, are still in good preservation.

On the banks of the river Lowther, about a mile west of Shap, may be seen some remains of an Abbey of still smaller dimensions; which was founded about the year 1150. The tower is the chief part left standing.

EXPLANATION OF PROVINCIAL TERMS.

Barrow, a term often intended to signify an artificial hill, is also applied to natural ones. There is Barrow on the west side of Derwent Lake, a hill 1200 feet high; there is Whitbarrow near Penrith, and Whitbarrow near Witherslack; Yewbarrow in Witherslack, and Yewbarrow in Wasdale. Latterbarrow explains itself—a hill branching from the side of a mountain: we have Latterbarrow at the foot of Wast Water, and Latterbarrow in Ennerdale.

Knot, a small rocky protuberance on the side of a mountain.

Cop, a little round-topped hill.

Dod is generally applied to a secondary elevation attached to one of the larger mountains; and mostly having a rounded summit. There is the Dod on the western side of Skiddaw; another in front of Red Pike; and Starling Dod, nearer Ennerdale. In the mountain range, proceeding north from Helvellyn, are Stybarrow Dod, Watson Dod, and Great Dod; and in Patterdale, Glenridding Dod, and Hartsop Dod.

How generally implies a hill rising in a valley; (the sides of such hills are frequently ornamented with dwellings.) There is the How, half way between the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite; Pouter How, at the head of Bassenthwaite lake, and Castle How, at its foot; Great How near Rosthwaite, and Great How near Leathes Water; the How and Butterlip How in Grasmere, the How in Ennerdale, and the How near Loughrigg Tarn, with several others. Numerous diluvial hillocks of a parabolic form are found in the heads of

several vales—in both the Langdales, in Greenup vale in Borrowdale, and in the head of Ennerdale—where they are peculiarly interesting, especially to the geologist.

Scar or Scaur, escarpment, a range of rock; most common in limestone districts.

Screes, a profusion of loose stones, the debris of the rocks above, resting upon a declivity as steep as is possible for them to remain; so that the least disturbance in any part communicates a motion, somewhat between sliding and rolling, which frequently extends to a distance, and takes some time before quiet is restored.

Door, an opening between two perpendicular cheeks of rock: as Mickle Door—Coom Door—Low Door, modernized into Lowdore.

Coom in some districts, and Cove in others, denotes a place scooped out of the side of a mountain; there is Black Coom or Comb; The Coom and Gillercoom, in Borrowdale: Keppel Cove, Brown Cove, Red Cove, Ruthwaite Cove, and others, in the side of Helvellyn.

Slack, a lesser hollow.

Fell, the same as mountain, a large hill.

Cam [comb], the crest of a mountain, like that of a cock: as, Catsty Cam—Rosthwaite Cam.

Man, a pile of stones on the summit of a hill.

Neese [nose], a ridge running from the summit of a mountain steeply downwards: as, Gavel neese—Lingmell neese.

The bill of a bird is called its "neb;" so neb, nab, knab, or snab, like ness, naze, or neese, means a promontory or projecting piece of land, either into a lake or from the end of a mountain. There are Landing Nab and Rawlinson's Nab on Windermere, Nab Scar above Rydal Water, Nab Crag in Wythburn, and in Patterdale;

Bowness on Windermere; Bowness, Broadness, and Scarness, on Bassenthwaite lake; High Snab and Low Snab in the vale of Newlands.

Hause, the throat, a narrow passage over a height between two mountains: as Esk-hause, Buttermere-hause.

Thwaite is a common termination to names of places, and is understood by some to signify a piece of land enclosed and cleared. We have Rosthwaite, Longthwaite, Stonethwaite, and Seathwaite, in Borrowdale; all which endings are locally pronounced long, as *Rost-whait*. Applethwaite near Windermere, and Applethwaite near Keswick; Brackenthwaite in Cumberland; Satterthwaite and Seathwaite in Lancashire; are all usually pronounced short, as *Apple-thet*.

Grange, a farm or habitation near the water; as Grange in Borrowdale, Grange in Bampton, Grange in Cartmel, and Marsh Grange on the river Duddon.

Holm or Holme, an island, or a plain by the water side.

Kell, or Keld, a spring of water.

Wath, a ford across a river.

Syke, in provincial dialect, is a stream of the smallest class: as Heron-Syke, near Burton—dividing the counties of Westmorland and Lancashire.

Gill (sometimes wrote *Ghyll*, to secure the hard sound of the *G*) is a mountain stream confined between steep banks, and running in a rapid descent. These gills are instrumental in enriching the vallies by the spoil of the mountains; they contribute to the formation of a plot of superior land on the side of a valley; or sometimes a low promontory sweeping with a bold curve into a lake.

Beck is a term used promiscuously for river, rivulet, or brook; it signifies a stream in the bottom of a vale, and

to which the gills are tributary. These becks receive a name from some dale, hamlet, or some remarkable place which they pass, and in their course the appellation is frequently changed; for instance, a stream running north from Bowfell, and receiving several augmentations in its progress down Borrowdale, is called Langstreth beck; then Stonethwaite beck, Rosthwaite beck, and Grange beck, till it enters Derwent lake, thence it has the name of Derwent to Workington, where it falls into the sea.

THE SEASON

For visiting the lakes depends much upon the taste of the Tourist. They may be seen with pleasure at any time from the beginning of May to the end of October, provided the weather be favourable. Pedestrians will feel the month of May an agreeable season, and they will then find more room at the inns. Towards the end of June, many professional gentlemen are at liberty, and students at the Universities often find it advantageous to spend three months among the lakes; thus blending instruction with healthy recreation. Large parties commonly require more time in fitting out, and are later in arrival: so that the most busy time is generally from the last week in July to the middle of September. The artist will prefer the richly diversified colouring of autumn, which will be in the greatest perfection in the month of October.

To such as make the tour with a disposition to be pleased, every season has its peculiar charms. The budding spring, the blooming summer, the luxuriant

autumn, and even the biting frosts of winter, have each their respective attractions. In spring, all nature is in her most cheerful mood: it is pleasing to observe the daily progress of the various kinds of trees as they spread out their leaves, and the different plants as they expand their blossoms; while the feathered choir enliven the air with their morning and evening songs. In the middle of summer, all is gay; the heat of the sun may at times incommode, but the lengthened days will afford a few hours for retirement in the shade, and the evenings are free from the chilling blasts prevalent at other seasons. In autumn, the fields, the woods, and the mountain sides, display the most splendid variety of colouring, and the air is often favourable for distant prospects; but the days are somewhat contracted, and for long excursions more early rising is required. Even in winter, the lakes still exhibit the same expanse of water, or a glassy sheet of ice, admitting of the pleasing and healthful exercise of skating; the mountains—whether naked, or partially or wholly covered with a mantle of snow—still reign in their wonted majesty; the rocks have lost nothing of their grandeur, and the waterfalls are occasionally rendered more striking by the splendent and fantastic forms in which their spray is congealed.

But it should be kept in mind that more rain falls in mountainous than in open countries, and the showers come on more suddenly. The time of the tourist should, therefore, be so calculated as to allow him now and then a spare day; as there is a probability that the greatest part of a day will be sometimes of necessity spent within doors—when the museums, and exhibitions of natural and artificial curiosities, will be the principal resources.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS:

WITH NOTICES OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS PASSED IN EACH ROUTE.

STAGES.

	MILES.
Lancaster (over Sands) to Ulverston	22
Lancaster to Milnthorp	14
Milnthorp to Newby Bridge	15
Newby Bridge to Ulverston	9
Ulverston to Hawkshead	16
Hawkshead to Bowness, by the Ferry	6
Ulverston to Coniston Waterhead	15
Coniston Waterhead to Bowness, by the Ferry	9
Coniston Waterhead to Ambleside	8
Milnthorp to Kendal	8
Milnthorp to Bowness, by Crosthwaite	14
Lancaster to Burton	11
Burton to Kendal	11
Kendal to Bowness	9
Bowness to Ambleside	6
Kendal to Low Wood Inn	12
Kendal to Ambleside	14
Bowness to Newby Bridge	8
Newby Bridge to Hawshead	9
Hawkshead to Ambleside	5
Low Wood Inn to Penrith	27
Low Wood Inn to Keswick	19
Ambleside to Patterdale	10
Ambleside to Penrith	25
Ambleside to Keswick	17
Keswick to Cockermouth	13
Cockermouth to Whitehaven, by Workington	16
Keswick to Penrith	18
Penrith to Carlisle	18
Keswick to Wigton	20
Wigton to Carlisle	11

In making the Tour of the Lakes, various routes present themselves, the choice of which must depend upon circumstances of taste, convenience, and mode of travelling. Keswick and Ambleside are central points, from which the English Lakes and their surrounding vallies and mountains are generally visited. Keswick may be made head quarters for the Cumberland Lakes; Ambleside, for those of Westmorland and Lancashire. There are other places—as Bowness, Low Wood, Coniston Waterhead, Patterdale, and Pooley Bridge—where a few days might be spent very agreeably; and a deviation to Shap Wells might be advantageous to health, as well as recreation; and in consequence of increased facilities for travelling, the Spaw at Gilsland might also be reached at a moderate sacrifice of time or expense.

Tourists from the north may proceed from Carlisle by railway to either Wigton or Penrith. Carlisle to Wigton is 11 miles, Wigton to Keswick 20 miles. After leaving Wigton, there are some good views over the Solway Frith to the finely indented Scottish coast, and distant mountains; and further on, Bassenthwaite Lake, which some say should be first visited, is seen from the road—one of the richest views of the valley in which it is placed being from the top of a bank about four miles after leaving Ireby. There is also a good retrospective view about five miles before reaching Keswick. Having seen the vale of Borrowdale, the lakes of Derwent, Buttermere, Crummock, Lowes Water, Ennerdale, and Wast Water, the mountain Skiddaw, and other objects to be visited from Keswick, the routes to which will be detailed hereafter, proceed by Thirlmere, stopping at Wythburn to ascend Helvellyn, if that be concluded on; then by Grasmere and Rydal to Ambleside. After making ex-

cursions from thence to Langdale, Loughrigg, and other places in the vicinity, proceed to Coniston; thence by Hawkshead and Esthwaite Water to the Ferry on Windermere, crossing to Bowness and Ambleside; from thence over Kirkstone to Patterdale, Ullswater, and Pooley Bridge, and Hawes Water, if that is to be included, and finish the tour at Penrith, or at Shap.

Tourists arriving by railway at Penrith, may go first to Hawes Water, returning to Pooley Bridge; then by Ullswater to Patterdale, and over Kirkstone to Ambleside, Windermere, Coniston, Langdale, Rydal, and Grasmere, and over Dunmail Raise to Keswick; from whence, after having made the recommended excursions, return by Threlkeld to Penrith. Or they may reverse the tour by driving first to Keswick, and conclude with Ullswater or Hawes Water.

Parties landing at Whitehaven, Workington, or Maryport, with an intention of seeing all the lakes, and proceeding southwards, may go through Egremont to Calder Bridge, 10 miles; from thence by Gosforth to the Strands, 7 miles. At Strands there are two inns, and it is about a mile and a half further to the foot of the lake. Having seen Wast Water, return to Calder Bridge, and by Cold Fell, or by Egremont, to Ennerdale; and by Lowes Water, Crummock, and Buttermere, to Keswick; and, progressively, to the rest of the lakes:—or they might first take Ennerdale and Wasdale, then go through Eskdale, and either over Hardknot and Wrynose, or over Walney Scar, or, according to the means of conveyance, by Broughton to Coniston; and, to complete the circuit of the lakes, conclude with Buttermere, Crummock, and Lowes Water.

To visitors from the south, various routes have been

formerly pointed out as radiating from Lancaster; but by the introduction of steam, and the construction of railways, they have been all nearly superseded. From Preston a railway branches off to Fleetwood—a place which has in about a dozen years sprung up from little better than a rabbit warren, to a town of 3000 inhabitants, with splendid hotels, and wharfs, holding communication, by steam, with various parts of the United Kingdom. Steamers, occasionally from Liverpool, and regularly from Fleetwood, after a pleasant voyage of about an hour, land passengers at a pier near Peel Castle; from whence a railway takes them by Furness Abbey to Dalton, where conveyances attend to convey them to Ulverston, and forward to the lakes. Close to the abbey is a station, and an hotel has been constructed for the accommodation of such as incline to explore the venerable ruin. From Newby Bridge, steamers on Windermere ply several times a day to Ambleside; calling at Bowness, and landing passengers at the Ferry Inn and Low Wood, if required; or, after leaving the Abbey Station, might pursue the longer branch of the railway to Broughton, and thence by conveyance to Coniston Waterhead, 11 miles, having the lake in view for three miles, and forward to Ambleside.

Railways, although they add nothing to the natural beauties of a country, and rarely conduct tourists to the best points for viewing those scenes of which they are in quest, contribute greatly to the facility of approach to the verge of the district; and being set down at the most convenient station, parties are at liberty to form their excursions to intermediate places at pleasure.

Now that the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway has been opened throughout, and the Kendal and Winder-

mere brought to Birthwaite, about a mile and a half from the lake at Bowness, it will be eligible to commence the survey with that Queen of Lakes. From the Ferry Inn, of which Professor Wilson says, "There is not a prettier place on all Windermere than the Ferry-House, or one better adapted for a honey moon," visit Coniston, (as at a subsequent page,) and from Ambleside, see Langdale and the vicinity. Then (as advised) proceed to Keswick; from whence see Borrowdale, Buttermere, Wasdale, Skiddaw, and other celebrated objects. Proceed to Ullswater, through Gowbarrow Park, and fall upon the railway at Penrith; or go by Lowther Castle, and join the railway at Clifton. Hawes Water may be visited from Pooley Bridge, most conveniently by pedestrians, who may turn off at Bampton Grange and meet the railway at Shap.

LANCASTER

Is a well-built town, with upwards of 14,000 inhabitants. It has a handsome stone bridge over the Lune, and, about a mile further up is a grand aqueduct by which the canal is conducted across the river.

On the west of the town the railway passes over a stately viaduct; the three principal arches constructed of timber, in a peculiar manner. The castle occupies a commanding situation; it is used as the county gaol, and has spacious halls for the administration of justice; and from a turret, called John o' Gaunt's Chair, is a most extensive and beautiful prospect. An ancient Church, with a lofty tower, stands upon the same eminence; and from some points of view appears as forming a part of the structure. The King's Arms, Royal Oak, and Commercial, are the principal Inns.

The ancient coach road from Lancaster was either by Burton or by Milnthorp, to Kendal, each a distance of 22 miles. Opposite the village of Bolton, about two miles to the right, is a natural cavern, called Dunald Mill Hole. It is inferior in extent and grandeur to some in the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Derbyshire: but to those who have not an opportunity of visiting others, it may give some idea of the nature of these subterranean cavities. Warton Crag on the left, and Farlton Knot on the right of the road, are two stratified hills of limestone, rising to a considerable height: the latter said to be nearly 600 feet above the road. The quarries, where the immense blocks of stone used in the construction of bridges on the railway have been procured, are worthy of notice. On the Milnthorp road, the waterfall at Beetham Mill attracts the notice of the traveller.

Another line from Lancaster is up the Vale of Lune, and by Kirkby Lonsdale to Kendal. The distance is greater by 8 miles than that just mentioned; but the drive up Lunesdale is much admired.

LANCASTER TO ULVERSTON, OVER THE SANDS.

MILES.		MILES.
4	Hest Bank	4
10	Kent's Bank	14
2	Flookborough	16
1	Cark	17
3	Canal-foot	20
2	Ulverston	22

For such as travel by animal power to Furness Abbey, the shortest way is to cross the Lancaster and Ulverston Sands, which has by some been described as a very interesting ride.

Flookborough is a village lying betwen the estuaries of the Kent and Leven; it has two comfortable inns fitted for the reception of persons making use of a medicinal spring near Humphrey Head, two miles distant. This water is considered a mild and safe purgative; and, were suitable accommodations erected upon the spot, there would be no doubt of its becoming a place of considerable resort. On the other hand is the small town of Cartmel, with its ancient Church; between Flookborough and the Leven Sands, surrounded by a fine park, lies Holker Hall, the seat of the Earl of Burlington: and on the opposite shore of the Leven are the noble woods of Conishead and Bardsea.

To avoid the sands, the crossing of which has in some instances been attended with danger, the more circuitous road by Milnthorp is generally preferred.

From Lancaster to Milnthorp is 14 miles by rail, and from this station to Newby Bridge is 15 by coach, and 9 more to Ulverston. After passing Heversham and Levens, the Ulverston road turns to the left over some large tracts of peat-moss, where the two isolated ridges of limestone, called Whitbarrow and Yewbarrow, may be observed on the right, as forming lofty scars towards the south and west, and reposing upon the slaty rock of the neighbourhood. The first, from its abrupt termination, may be known at a great distance; and the latter may be discerned from Skiddaw, with the water of the estuary appearing on each side.

At Newby Bridge is the choice of continuing the Ulverston road, or proceeding along the banks of Windermere, by Bowness and Low Wood to Ambleside.

The road to Ulverston now follows the course of the Leven to Backbarrow, where it crosses the river by a

bridge situated among manufactory erections. Leaving Hollow Oak on the left, it passes over some peat-moss, and presently approaches the sands; where it is interesting to meet the flowing tide, as it washes against the breastwork of the road. The river Crake, which issues from Coniston Water, is then crossed by a bridge under which the tide flows, and we join the old road near a place called Green Odd; where small craft take in their lading, consisting chiefly of slate, timber, and iron. From Newby Bridge to Ulverston is 9 miles.

ULVERSTON

Is a neat market town, containing 5352 inhabitants, and two good inns, the Sun, and the Braddyll's Arms. It communicates with the channel of the Leven by a short canal admitting vessels of considerable burden.

From Ulverston to Dalton is 5 miles, and from Dalton to Furness Abbey (described in a former page,) nearly 2 miles.

A mile west of the Abbey, from the top of Hawcoat, there is a prospect, over a richly cultivated country and a part of the sea, to a most extensive range of distant mountains: and from the more lofty station of Birkrigg, the view of Furness and the surrounding coast is singularly beautiful. Two miles from Ulverston is Conishead, generally called the Priory, a place highly extolled by Mr. West, who says, "It is a great omission in the curious traveller, to be in Furness and not to see so wonderfully pretty a place." Since then the mansion has been wholly rebuilt, and is indeed a splendid residence. Ulverston is upon the slaty rock, Dalton upon mountain limestone; and the valley in which Furness

Abbey is placed, is flanked by red sandstone, from which the Abbey has been built. Iron ore is procured in large quantities from veins in the limestone; good specimens of red hematite are sometimes obtained, with specular iron ore and quartz crystals.

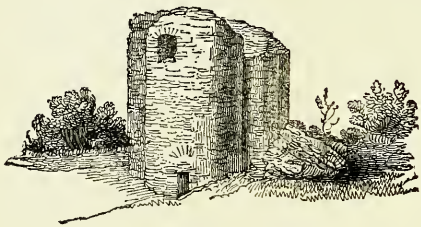
Before the introduction of steamers on Windermere, it was usual, on leaving Ulverston for the Lakes, to commence with Coniston, and the road generally preferred leads by Lowick Chapel, where there is a good view of Coniston Lake, with the mountains at its head, and Helvellyn in the distance; and after crossing Lowick Bridge, it proceeds up the eastern side of the lake to Waterhead Inn, distant from Ulverston 15 miles.

At Coniston, besides the views of the lake from its banks, and from its bosom in a boat, the lovers of landscape beauties may find some pretty walks in the vales of Yewdale and Tilberthwaite. A full length view of the lake is obtained in passing over the hill called Tarn-hows, on the road towards Elterwater; and an excursion to Levers Water, the copper mines, and the Old Man, on a fine day, would be very interesting. The geologist may occupy himself in tracing a stratum of transition limestone, alternating with slate, as it bassets out upon the hills, on the north-west of the road leading towards Borwick Ground; just beyond which place this limestone has been quarried and burnt, on the left of the road to Ambleside. The slate quarries about Tilberthwaite, and the copper mines on Tilberthwaite Fell, may also be visited; and on the road to Ambleside, the Brathay flag-quarry may be considered worthy of notice.

From Coniston, parties may proceed by Borwick Ground and Brathay to Ambleside, 8 miles; or through Hawkshead, by the side of Esthwaite Water, to the

Ferry Inn, where they will meet with accommodation; and after taking a view of Windermere, from Mr. Curwen's Station-house, cross the water to Bowness, distant from Coniston Waterhead 9 miles; or halt at the Ferry Inn, and thence proceed by the western banks of the lake to Ambleside, distant from Coniston by this route 14 miles.

Of parties who travel in carriages, some will proceed directly to Kendal, and from thence to Bowness, Low Wood, or Ambleside; or for such as wish to enter at once upon the centre of Windermere, there is a shorter and less hilly road from Milnthorp to Bowness, through Crosthwaite and Winster, in one stage of 14 miles. From Milnthorp to Kendal is 8 miles: the road crosses the Kent near the ancient mansion of the Howards at Levens; and passes the castellated Hall at Sizergh, the family seat of the Stricklands, erected soon after the Conquest.



KENDAL CASTLE—THE KEEP.

KENDAL

Is a clean and well-built town, of considerable trade, with a population of 12,000 inhabitants. It is situate at the junction of the Carlisle road by Penrith, with the Whitehaven road by Ambleside, Keswick, and Cockermouth. It is famous for the manufacture of various kinds of woollen goods and fancy waistcoats. Here is

a marble manufactory, where several varieties of the limestone of the country, as well as foreign marbles, are worked and polished. The remains of an ancient Castle, formerly the residence of Queen Catherine Parr, the sixth and last consort of Henry VIII., stand upon a verdant hill on the east side of the town, which commands an extensive view over the river, the town, and adjacent country; bounded by noble ranges of mountains.

On a mount on the other side of the town is an obelisk in memory of the revolution in 1688. This mount—Castle How Hill, or Castle Law Hill—vulgarized into *Cassy-co Hill*—was it is said the place where, in times long gone by, justice was administered.

The King's Arms and Commercial are the principal Inns.

The Kendal and Windermere Railway, branching off from the Lancaster and Carlisle at Oxenholme, two miles south of Kendal, has a station on the east side of the town; and proceeds from thence to Birthwaite, eight miles and a quarter.

Hawes Water may be visited from Kendal, on horseback or by pedestrians, through Kentmere or Long-Sleddale: the latter has been described with a high degree of colouring in some former publications; but in planning an excursion, several things are to be taken into consideration — as, what kind of conveyance the road will admit of, how that conveyance is to be supplied, and at what places refreshment may be obtained Long-Sleddale is a valley possessing all the requisites of meadows, woods, mountains, rocks, and waterfalls; but they are deficient in that harmony of composition which renders some of the more northern vallies so attractive to the tourist.

The road over Gatescarth, between Branstree and Harter Fell, is steep on both sides, yet such as a horse

may be ridden, or possibly a cart may pass; and from the highest part there is an extensive view towards the sea. The way from Kentmere, over Nan Bield, between Harter Fell and High Street, is still more difficult.

Mardale Green, to which the road descends, is about 15 miles from Kendal, and the same from Penrith; it is bounded by the mountains Branstree, Harter Fell, and High Street. From the last of which a narrow ridge, called Long Stile, projects so far as to seclude it from the other part of the valley; and beyond this rises the apex of Kidsey Pike. Here are two or three dwellings, one of which is a public-house; and the Dun Bull, on Mardale Green, will be no alarming or unwelcome object to the weary traveller.

KENDAL TO HAWES WATER, BY SHAP.

Three miles before reaching Shap, the railway, upon a lofty embankment, passes the Shap Wells Hotel, lying at a short distance on the left. The house is well furnished, and fitted up with baths and every accommodation for the different classes of visitors, and is much frequented. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Alderson, in conjunction with Dr. Fyfe, and is designated as a most genial and sanative saline spring; milder than the Harrogate Purgative Spaw, more active than the Gilsland Water, and in its properties nearly allied to that of Leamington. Although the railway passes within a few hundred yards of the place, it is rather annoying to parties intending a sojourn, that there is no station nearer than Shap at which they can alight; and they are obliged to return, as it were, by some other conveyance for four miles.

Parties for Hawes Water go from Shap to Bampton Grange—four miles of indifferent carriage-road, and two miles more to the foot of Hawes Water—and if the route is extended to the head of the lake and Mardale Green, it will add another four miles; and it will then be, by the carriage-road, about 14 miles to Pooley Bridge, or 16 to Penrith.

On foot or on horseback, by passing over Moor Dovack, the distance to Pooley Bridge may be reduced two miles.

KENDAL TO BOWNESS AND AMBLESIDE.

To Bowness is 9 miles, to Low Wood Inn 12, and to Ambleside 14 miles.

Both these roads lead over elevated ground, from whence, looking towards the west and north-west, a most splendid arrangement of mountains is presented to the view, as delineated at page 6. On the north and east may be seen the Rydal, Troutbeck, Kentmere, and Howgill Fells; south-west, Black Comb; and south-east, the distant table-land of Ingleborough.

Now that tourists from all parts of the kingdom can be brought by railway to the terminus of the Kendal and Windermere at Birthwaite—where the Windermere Hotel, on an elevated position, claims especial notice; being within a mile and a half of the centre of the lake, and conveyances attend the trains three times a day to conduct passengers to the inns—

BOWNESS

Is the place generally chosen for a commencement of what may be truly called "The Tour of the Lakes."

Bowness is situated upon a fine bay of Windermere, which is literally crowded with boats of various descriptions; and, among others, a neat steamer enters the bay several times a day, during the summer months, for the conveyance of passengers alternately to the north and south ends of the lake. The walls of the houses and gardens are beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. The White Lion has, since the visit of Queen Adelaide, in 1840, been designated The Royal Hotel; it has extensive accommodations, with a neat flower garden and elevated grass-plot adjoining. The Crown is beautifully situated upon a rising ground overlooking the village, and is equally spacious. The Stag's Head stands near the Church-yard. Near the Crown Inn, and on a site equally elevated, stands an elegant school-house, erected in 1836 by the late Colonel Bolton. The Church possesses some painted glass, said to have been brought from Furness Abbey; and its cemetery contains the remains of the late Bishop Watson.

Near Bowness are eminences of various degrees of elevation, allowing the lake with its environs to be viewed from a higher or lower station at pleasure. Biscuit How is a rocky elevation just above the village; over which, with its church, it has a perfect view; the boats riding at anchor in the bay, the principal islands, and a prospect of the water extending north and south towards both ends of the lake. From the front of the school there is likewise a comprehensive view; and ascending above the Crown Inn to Post Knot, a small projection from Brantfell, now surrounded by trees, the view is enlarged; and from the summit of Brantfell it is still more extensive and more interesting.

Since the opening of the Railway, in April, 1847, it

has been found that the houses existing in Bowness were quite insufficient for the increasing population, as well as greatly deficient in accommodation for the numerous visitors, which the railway has been instrumental in drawing to the place: in consequence, new buildings have risen up in a way of which the residents a few years ago could have had no conception; and, to meet the requirements of an increasing population, a neat Chapel has been erected near to the terminus of the railway at Birthwaite, by the Rev. J. A. Addison, who has also built a handsome residence on a delightful eminence adjacent.

"Saw you ever banks and braes and knolls so bedropt with human dwellings? There is no solitude about Windermere. Here in amicable neighbourhood are halls and huts—here rises through groves the dome of the rich man's mansion, and there the low roof of the poor man's cottage, beneath its one single sycamore."*

BOWNESS TO ESTHWAITE WATER AND CONISTON.

MILES.		MILES.
2	Cross Windermere to Ferry House.....	2
4	By Esthwaite Water to Hawkshead	6
3	Coniston Waterhead	9
3	Borwick Ground	12
5	Ambleside.....	17

Coniston Lake and its environs may be visited from Bowness; first crossing the Ferry on Windermere, and passing beneath *The Station*, which is built upon a rock, tastefully ornamented with evergreens and flowering shrubs, and may be visited by the way. Ascending a long steep hill, there is a retrospect across the lake,

* Wilson.

backed by the wooded heights of Cartmel Fells. At the top of the hill there is a prospect of the Coniston mountains; and a mile further on, Bowfell and Langdale Pikes appear in magnificent array. There are some neat houses in the hamlet of Sawrey; and Esthwaite Lodge is a beautiful seat on the other side of the water. Here are sweet views over the expanded valley in which the town of Hawkshead is placed, with its church upon an elevated site. The road passes on the margin of Esthwaite Water, where the Coniston, Langdale, and Grasmere mountains may be seen; and, when less obstructed by trees, the easternmost point of Skiddaw could be seen through the gap of Dunmail Raise, with Seat Sandal, Helvellyn, and Fairfield to the right hand.

Passing through the little market town of Hawkshead, where conveyances are kept at the Red Lion, the road lies over high grounds, and has a steep descent to the inn at Coniston Waterhead, distant from Bowness 9 miles. Round the head of the lake there is a beautiful admixture of wood and grass lands, swelling in fine undulations. By taking a boat half way down the lake, its principal beauties are unfolded; and the return may be made by the head of Windermere to Ambleside, 8 miles; but it would add great variety to the excursion to return by Wray and Belle-Grange, along the side of Windermere Lake to the Ferry Inn, 10 miles.

LOW WOOD INN

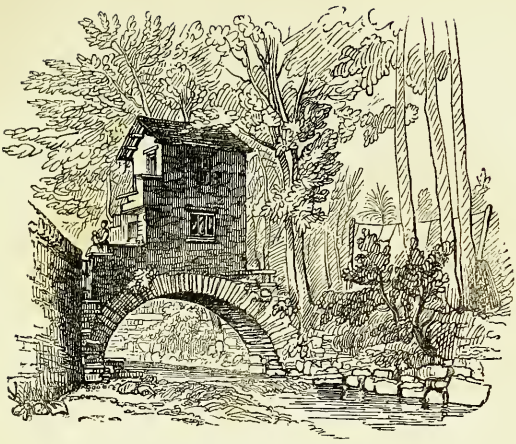
Is a convenient place to take a boat upon the lake of Windermere, and the high ground above it commands excellent views. A pleasing excursion, on foot, may be made by taking the turnpike road towards Ambleside,

about a mile and a half, to Low Fold, where a road turns off, ascending to High Skelgill, thence by Low Skelgill, to the Troutbeck road, by which return to Low Wood; in the whole about five miles. From High Skelgill the walk might be extended to Wansfell Pike. From a place near the junction of the Skelgill and Troutbeck roads, may be observed one of the most enchanting scenes among the lakes—comprehending the most perfect view of all the islands on Windermere, separated by the most desirable spaces—the lake spread out into beautiful bays, and its shores ornamented with elegant villas, planted on various elevations. Excursions may also be made from Low Wood to Coniston, to Langdale, or over Kirkstone to Ullswater.

Here, while the admirer of landscape takes his views of the lake and mountain scenery from the rising ground, and the angler amuses himself upon the water, the geologist may be employed in examining the position of the transition limestone and the slate, where they have been worked, in two adjoining quarries near the road, about a quarter of a mile north of the inn.

AMBLESIDE

Is an ancient chartered town, with a population of 1100; but its market is little more than nominal. It is irregularly built, upon a rising ground, commanding good prospects of the adjacent scenery. The Salutation and Commercial are the principal Inns; there are other public houses that accomodate travellers; besides several houses fitted up as private lodgings. Boats upon the lake Windermere are also provided by the inns; and conveyances attend the railway trains, and steamer.



BRIDGE HOUSE, AMBLESIDE.

FROM AMBLESIDE TO LANGDALE.

MILES.		MILES.
3	Skelwith Bridge	3
2	Colwith Cascade	5
3	Blea Tarn	8
3	Dungeon Gill	11
2	Langdale Chapel Stile	13
5	By High Close and Rydal to Ambleside	18

The Langdale excursion from Ambleside or Low Wood, presents a variety of lake and mountain scenery, scarcely to be equalled in a journey of the same length during the whole tour. It was formerly performed chiefly on horseback, but carriages adapted to the road can now be obtained, and are more frequently employed. Passing Clappersgate, the party may either proceed with the river on the left, to Skelwith Bridge; or, crossing Brathay

Bridge, take the river on the right, by Brathay Chapel and Skelwith Fold; the latter route may be recommended to pedestrians. At Skelwith Bridge is a public-house, and, a little further up the river, a capacious waterfall; but the road by Skelwith Fold, being on a higher elevation, commands a fuller view into Great Langdale. After the junction of the two roads, there is a view of Elterwater. The road entering Lancashire at Brathay, or at Skelwith Bridge, re-enters Westmorland at Colwith Bridge; a little above which is a splendid cascade. After passing Little Langdale Tarn, the ancient pack-horse road, from Kendal to Whitehaven over Wrynose, takes the left hand; the one to be pursued turns to the right, ascending the common to Blea Tarn; near to which the Langdale Pikes exhibit their most magnificent contour. Leaving the tarn and the solitary farm-house —the scene of Wordsworth's "Recluse"—on the left, proceed to the edge of the hill, where you will have a fine view of the head of Great Langdale, into which the road steeply descends. A stream issuing between the two Pikes, and falling among broken felspathic rocks, constitutes the noted waterfall called Dungeon Gill. At Middlefell Place the horses may be left; and a guide procured to the Fall or the Pikes. Mill Beck, the stream flowing from Stickle Tarn, gives name to two farm-houses, at one of which similar accommodation may be obtained. Following the road down Great Langdale, the traveller will arrive at Thrang Crag, where the rock in a slate-quarry is excavated in an awful manner; and soon after pass the chapel, near which is a small ale-house. Here parties on horseback, taking the road to the left, come to a second prospect of Elterwater; and near the farm-house called High Close, there is a fine view over

Loughrigg Tarn, with Windermere in the distance; then crossing a road leading from Skelwith Bridge, we come in sight of the peaceful vale of Grasmere, near the station recommended by Mr. West. The road from thence is formed along the skirts of Loughrigg Fell, in a kind of terrace, from whence there is a rich view of the lake and vale of Grasmere on the left. Further on, the road approaches Rydal Water; and soon after passing that and the village of Rydal, the turnpike road is joined, and in a mile more, the excursion is concluded at Ambleside, after a most pleasing circuit of eighteen miles. Parties in carriages are obliged to hold to the right from the chapel to the gunpowder works; then to the left towards Loughrigg Tarn; and from thence by Clappersgate to Ambleside.

A variety of shorter excursions may be made from Ambleside: a walk of seven hundred yards from the inn to the waterfall of Stock Gill should not be neglected; and one of a mile and a half may be taken to the falls of Rydal. A ramble round the lakes of Rydal and Grasmere—round or over Loughrigg Fell—a more elevated walk to Wansfell Pike—or the still more lofty circuit of Fairfield, on a favourable opportunity—will not fail to please such as delight in extensive prospects. Those who have not already seen Coniston, may take an excursion thither; and Ullswater may also be visited from hence, by the steep carriage-road over Kirkstone. Some who travel on horseback may choose a ride over the mountains Wrynose and Hardknot, through the vale of Eskdale to the Strands in Nether Wasdale, about 24 miles; and next day by Wast Water, Styhead, and Borrowdale, to Keswick, 20 miles.

MILLS AT AMBLESIDE.

AMBLESIDE TO LOUGHRIGG FELL, AND LOUGHRIGG TARN.

It is a pleasant stroll for a pedestrian through the fields to Miller Bridge, from whence a path leads over the lower part of the fell. After reaching the open common, a tourist of taste will not be confined to the path, but, by rambling from knoll to knoll, will obtain a most pleasing variety of prospects; and on reaching the top of Ivy Crag, a large rock overlooking Loughrigg Tarn, he will have an instantaneous burst upon a most extraordinary assemblage of landscape beauties. Returning from the top of the rock, and proceeding by the path, he will soon perceive Loughrigg Tarn in the best position for a picture; having Langdale Pikes in the distance. Leaving Loughrigg Tarn on the right hand, he may follow the road towards Grasmere, past the house called Scroggs, till he gain a sight of Grasmere Lake; then turning off to the right, he will enjoy the beautiful views of Grasmere and Rydal, from the terrace

road mentioned in a former page; and for such as have not included this part of the road in a former excursion, it may be highly recommended; a walk altogether of about seven or eight miles. Or, on leaving Ivy Crag, he may traverse over the highest part of the fell, and make the descent towards Rydal.

Those who travel in carriages, may go by Clappersgate, leaving Loughrigg Tarn and Grasmere Lake on the right hand, and Grasmere Church on the left; returning on the eastern side of the two lakes, by the hamlet of Rydal to Ambleside; an excursion of ten miles. If required, a deviation may be made to Skelwith Force, or into Great Langdale, as far as Millbeck and Dungeon Gill, of which a recent visitor observes, "The most curious feature of Dungeon Ghyll is two huge rocks, which appear to have been rolling down simultaneously from the Pikes above, and to have met and jammed together across the top of the chasm, forming a bridge, which it is a favourite feat with adventurous spirits to cross over." Another hypothesis, with rather less of imagination and more of probability, is, that these twin blocks were left in their original position, as now seen, when by some unexplained force the subjacent rock was scattered below.

AMBLESIDE TO ULLSWATER.

MILES.		MILES.
4	Top of Kirkstone	4
3	Kirkstone Foot	7
3	Inn at Patterdale	10

This is a very steep carriage-road, rising 1300 feet from Ambleside, and falling 900 feet on the other side. This hill has taken its name of Kirkstone from a de-

tached mass of rock, standing at a little distance from the road, and bearing some resemblance to the form of a house. Near the summit is a public-house, called the Traveller's Rest, said to be the highest dwelling in England. The road passes close to the edge of Brothers Water, which in character approaches that of a lake, although its dimensions are not greater than some of the mountain tarns: the level meadows on the further side are bordered by native woods, surmounted by precipitous rocks: the road then leads through a narrow but pleasant valley to the inn at Patterdale. Here a boat may be taken upon Ullswater, after which the return may be made the same way; or from Patterdale the carriage may be driven along the side of Ullswater to Penrith, 15 miles. Or it may sometimes be preferred to stop at Pooley Bridge, from whence Lowther Castle and Hawes Water may be visited. Or turning to the left in Gowbarrow Park, by Matterdale, Hutton Moor, and Threlkeld, to Keswick, 19 miles.

AMBLESIDE TO ESKDALE AND WASDALE.

MILES.		MILES.
3	Skelwith Bridge	3
1½	Colwith	4½
2½	Fellfoot	7
2	Top of Wrynose	9
2	Cockley Beck	11
4	Dawson Ground, Wool Pack	15
3½	King of Prussia	18½
3	Santon Bridge	21½
2½	Strands, Nether Wasdale	24

This tour may be made on horseback, or, with some little difficulty, in a cart; taking the road to Little Langdale, as before described, and following the old

pack-horse road over Wrynose and Hardknot, both of which hills are very steep. Near the road on Wrynose are the three shire stones of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire. From Westmorland we here pass into Lancashire; and crossing the head of the Duddon at Cockley Beck, we enter into Cumberland. From the top of Hardknot there is a view of the sea, and the Isle of Man in the horizon; and half way down the hill on the right, are the ruins of a place called Hardknot Castle; but having been built without mortar or cement, scarcely any part of the walls are left standing.

The small river Esk winds along a narrow valley, among verdant fields, surmounted by rugged rocks, and about a mile and a half down the valley is a public-house, formerly the sign of the Wool Pack, about 15 miles from Ambleside. On the left hand, in travelling down the valley, there are two remarkable cascades. The first is seen from the road; but the other, which lies beyond the chapel, requires a walk of more than half a mile to view it. From the hamlet of Bout, a dim track leads over Burnmoor to Wasdale Head; but the road should be kept nearly to Santon Bridge, when it turns off to the right, to the Strands at Nether Wasdale; where there are two public-houses. After seeing Wast Water, parties on horseback may go over Styhead, and through Borrowdale, to Keswick; but with a cart, it will be necessary to go by Gosforth to Calder Bridge, from thence by Ennerdale Bridge, or by Egremont, to Lamplugh and Scale Hill, and thence either by Buttermere or Lorton to Keswick. Sometimes this excursion has been varied, by returning from Wasdale, by Ulpha, to Broughton, and thence by Coniston to Ambleside.

AMBLESIDE TO KESWICK.

MILES.		MILES.
1½	Rydal	1½
3	Grasmere Inn	4½
4	Nag's Head, Wythburn	8½
2½	King's Head	11
6	Keswick	17

The route from Ambleside to Keswick lies through the midst of lake and mountain scenery. At one mile from Ambleside, a road crossing Pelter Bridge, on the left, leads to Langdale, or round Loughrigg Fell. To the right, among ancient oaks, stands Rydal Hall, the patrimonial residence of Lady le Fleming, who has built and endowed a neat chapel in the village. Above the chapel is Rydal Mount, the residence of Wordsworth, the poet-laureate, and beyond the hall the Rydal Waterfalls. Next is Rydal Water, with the heronry upon one of its islands; and a little further the extensive slate quarry of Whitemoss. The road is then conducted to the margin of Grasmere Water, and gives a good view of that admired vale. At the further end of which, between the branches of Easdale and Greenburn, stands Helm Crag, distinguished, not so much by its height, as by its summit of broken rocks, which Mr. Gray likens to "some gigantic building demolished;" Mr. West, to "a mass of antediluvian ruins;" Mr. Green, to the figures of a "lion and a lamb;" Mr. Wordsworth, to an "astrologer and an old woman cowering;" Mr. Budworth, to a "number of stones jumbled together after the mystical manner of the Druids;" Mrs. Radcliffe says, "Helm Crag rears its crest—a strange fantastic summit, round, yet jagged and splintered;" and the traveller who views it from Dunmail Raise, may think that a mortar elevated for throwing shells into the valley,

would be no unapt comparison. A road turns off on the left to the church, near which stands the ancient Red Lion Inn, respectably kept by Robert Newton and Sarah his wife, in 1792, when Captain Budworth and his friend on "a fortnight's ramble to the Lakes" had a bespoke dinner at tenpence a head.* The Hollins, or Lowther Hotel, a recent conversion from a gentleman's villa, stands upon a verdant slope, a little distance from the turnpike road; and the Swan is upon the road about four miles and a half from Ambleside. By taking quarters for a few days at one of the inns, or for a few weeks at private lodgings, the time may be agreeably occupied in prying into the nooks and corners in and around Grasmere.

The long hill of Dunmail Raise is next to be ascended. It rises to the height of 750 feet above the level of the sea; and yet it is the lowest pass through a chain of mountains which extends from Black Comb, on the southern verge of Cumberland, into the county of Durham. Having overcome the steepest part of the road, Skiddaw begins to shew his venerable head in the distance; and here is a retrospect over Grasmere vale, and through a vista of mountains, extending as far as Hampsfield Fell, near the sands of Lancaster. At the highest part of the road, a wall separates the counties of Westmorland and Cumberland; and a large heap of stones, called Dunmail Raise,† is said to be the cairn or sepulchre of Dunmail, last

* For the information of landlords, and the benefit of tourists, we are tempted to give the bill of fare on this occasion: "Roasted pike, stuffed—A boiled fowl—Veal cutlets and ham—Beans and bacon—Cabbage—Pease and potatoes—Anchovey sauce—Parsley and Butter—Plain butter—Butter and cheese—Wheat bread and oat cake—Three cups of preserved gooseberries, with a bowl of rich cream in the centre—for two people, at ten pence a head."

† "A great heap or *raise* of stones."—BURN.

king of Cumberland, who was defeated here by the Saxon monarch, Edmund, about the year 945. The lake Thirlmere, or Leathes' Water, now comes in view, and the road passes between the inn and the chapel of Wythburn; about eight miles and a half from Ambleside, and the same distance from Keswick. The mountain Helvellyn is now upon the right; but the road lies so near its base, that the full height of the mountain cannot be seen. After passing a little way upon the margin of the lake, we come to another steep ascent, where Armboth House, formerly the residence of Mr. Jackson, on the other side of the water, is a good object. Dalehead Hall, the manorial seat of Mr. Leathes, stands on this side of the water, but is hid from us by an intervening hill. Having passed the summit, there is a delightful view through the vale of Legberthwaite, with its prolongation of Fornside, and Wanthwaite—together constituting what is commonly called St. John's Vale—beyond which the lofty Saddleback, with its furrowed front, closes the scene.

> "The narrow valley of SAINT JOHN,
> Down sloping to the western sky,
> Where lingering sunbeams love to lie."—SCOTT.

There is a public-house at the King's Head, six miles from Keswick, and a road turns off on the right towards Threlkeld, passing under the massive rock of Green Crag, sometimes called the Castle Rock of St. John's—the scene of Sir Walter Scott's romantic poem, "The Bridal of Triermain."

Near this, a tremendous thunderstorm, in 1749, swept away a mill, and so buried one of the millstones amongst the ruins that it has never yet been discovered.

The Keswick road inclines to the left, and, surmounting

the cultivated ridge called Castlerigg, there is a full view of Derwent Lake, with part of that of Bassenthwaite, the town and vale of Keswick, with its surrounding mountains. It was here that Mr. Gray, on leaving Keswick, found the scene so enchanting, that he "had almost a mind to have gone back again."

PENRITH

Is a good market town, with 6561 inhabitants. It is a considerable thoroughfare, being situated at the junction of the Yorkshire and Lancashire roads to Carlisle and Glasgow. The principal inns are the Crown and the George. From Penrith to Alston Moor is 20 miles, to Appleby 14, to Carlisle 18, to Kendal by Shap 27, to Keswick 18.

Ullswater may be visited from Penrith, going either by Eamont Bridge and Tirrel, or by Dalemain, to the inn at Pooley Bridge, 6 miles; with carriages, the former road is generally preferred.

Pooley Bridge is a desirable station for the lovers of angling, or to take a boat for viewing the scenery of Ullswater. During the first part of the voyage, the banks of the lake are cultivated, and adorned with several handsome villas; the mountains, right and left, are humble; but in front there is a full view of the "mighty Helvellyn." On the second reach of the lake, the mountains on the left make a nearer approach, and the shore on the right becomes more wooded. The boat may proceed to the head of the lake at Patterdale, or by the way be landed at Lyulph's Tower, for the view of Airey Force; from whence the third division, or head of the lake, appears surrounded by the lofty and romantic

mountains of Patterdale. Or the carriage may be driven by Watermillock, and by the side of the lake through Gowbarrow Parks, by Lyulph's Tower, to the inn at Patterdale, distant from Penrith 15 miles.

From Patterdale, either return the same way to Penrith, or by Brothers Water, and over the very steep pass of Kirkstone, to Ambleside, 10 miles; or otherwise turn off in Gowbarrow Park, by Dockray and Hutton Moor, to Keswick, 19 miles.

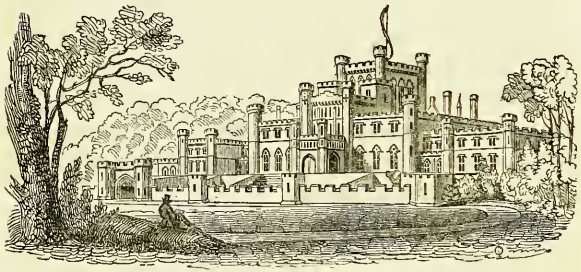
It will be generally be found most convenient to visit Hawes Water from Penrith, by way of Eamont Bridge; turning to the right at Arthur's Round Table, to Askham, 5 miles; thence by Helton, and Butterswick, to Bampton, nearly 5 more. From many parts of the road, the Castle and noble woods of Lowther, with the lofty limestone rocks of Knipe Scar, are important objects.

Leaving Bampton Grange, with its church, on the left hand, two miles more bring us in sight of Hawes Water. Some will content themselves with travelling a couple of miles along the banks of the lake, and thence return to the Grange for refreshment. At this place there are two public-houses; one of which has been rebuilt, and fitted up in a commodious manner.

Those who wish to penetrate the hidden recesses of the mountains, may go the whole length of the lake, and afterwards pass the chapel of Mardale, which is a small building closely embowered with yews and sycamores, its walls exhibiting some neat monumental inscriptions; particularly one to the memory of one of its ministers, who died in 1799, having served the cure upwards of fifty years. Here the mountains seem to forbid all further progress; but turning the end of the hill, the party will find an inn at Mardale Green; from whence they

may either return the same way, or pass over the mountains to Long-Sleddale or to Kentmere.

Having viewed the lake and its accompanying scenery, the party may either return to Penrith or meet the railway at Shap. But to such as make this excursion on foot, or on horseback, it will be found a pleasing variety to turn off the road, to the left, a little before arriving at Helton, and follow a track over the common called Moor Dovack, which affords a fine view of Ullswater and its neighbouring scenery; and at Pooley Bridge are two commodious inns, from whence the road may be taken by Dalemain to Penrith. Parties taking up their quarters for a few days at Pooley Bridge, may visit Hawes Water, and Lowther Castle, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, most conveniently from thence.



LOWTHER CASTLE.

This magnificent pile was erected by the late William Earl of Lonsdale. The first stone was laid in the month of January, 1802, and the buildings were so far completed as to be partly occupied by the family in the summer of 1809. It is entirely of stone, of a beautiful rose-tinted white, exceedingly smooth and durable,

COCKERMOUTH

Is a good market town, with 4935 inhabitants. It possesses an ancient castle, has a handsome bridge over the river Cocker, which runs through the town to join the Derwent; and the Globe is an inn furnished with every requisite accommodation for travellers.

Parties from Cockermouth visiting the three lakes of Lowes Water, Crummock, and Buttermere, will find it the most eligible way by Pardshaw, Mockerin, and Fangs; by which the lake of Lowes Water is seen in combination with lofty mountains; and the road from thence to Scale Hill affords excellent views of Crummock Lake, with the surrounding mountains. From Cockermouth to Scale Hill by this route is about 11 miles.

After visiting Crummock and Buttermere, the party may either proceed through Newlands to Keswick, or return through the pleasant vale of Lorton to Cockermouth; and next morning, by the side of Bassenthwaite Lake to Keswick.

KESWICK.

Having by different roads conducted the several parties to Keswick, it must be made head quarters for a while, to examine the curiosities of the place—to enjoy the rich scenery in its neighbourhood—and to make excursions, some of a few hours, some of a day, and others perhaps of more than one day.

Keswick has upwards of 2400 inhabitants. Woollen goods and black-lead pencils are the chief manufactures. The principal inns are the Royal Oak and Queen's Head; there are other houses where parties may be accommo-

dated, besides many neatly furnished private lodgings. Here are two museums, exhibiting the natural history of the country, and numerous foreign curiosities: one was established by the late Mr. Crosthwaite, and is still kept by the family; the other by a daughter of the late Thomas Hutton, who died in 1831, at the age of 85; specimens of minerals are kept on sale at both. Mr. Wright has a good assortment of geological, mineralogical, botanical, and marine specimens; and Mr. Cooper, a brilliant collection of minerals—all on sale. A faithful Model of the Lake District, on a scale of three inches to a mile, constructed and exhibited by Mr. Flintoft, is well deserving inspection. The Rock Harmonicon, a series of pieces of stone, collected in the neighbourhood, arranged in rows, and tuned to a musical scale by William Bowe, will astonish the ear of the auditor by the sweet tones given out by so uncouth an instrument. Circulating libraries are kept by the booksellers, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Ivison. Post-chaises, ponies, and jaunting cars may be had at the inns, with experienced guides for excursions by land; and neat pleasure-boats, with intelligent boatmen, for the water.

The town of Keswick is, with the adjacent vallies, included in the parish of Crosthwaite. The church, situated at the distance of three quarters of a mile from the town, is a prominent feature in the landscape; and the tower commands an exquisite view of the valley and surrounding mountains. It is dedicated to St. Kentigern; but the date of its erection is not known. The original leaden roof was removed in 1812, and a covering of slate substituted. The interior was wholly renewed in 1845, chiefly at the expense of Mr. Stanger, who laid out about £4000 in re-seating and carving,

and in the insertion of a large window of stained glass: other windows have since been added by subscription.

In the south aisle of the chancel a monument has been erected to the memory of the late Dr. Southey, poet-laureate, at the expense of £1,100, raised by contribution. The recumbent figure is sculptured in beautiful Carrara marble: the tomb is of Caen stone. The west end bears the following inscription:

Sacred

TO THE MEMORY OF

ROBERT SOUTHEY,

WHOSE MORTAL REMAINS ARE INTERRED IN THE ADJOINING CHURCHYARD.

HE WAS BORN AT BRISTOL, AUGUST XII. M.DCC.LXXIV.

AND DIED,

AFTER A RESIDENCE OF NEARLY XL YEARS, AT GRETA HALL, IN THIS PARISH,

MARCH XXI. M.DCCC.XLIII.

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY FRIENDS OF ROBERT SOUTHEY.

At the east end of the tomb are the following lines, from the pen of his venerable friend, the present Poet-laureate:

Ye Vales and Hills, whose beauty hither drew
The Poet's steps, and fixed him here, on you
His eyes have closed! And ye, loved Books, no more
Shall Southey feed upon your precious lore,
To Works that ne'er shall forfeit their renown
Adding immortal labours of his own—
Whether he traced historic truth, with zeal
For the State's guidance or the Church's weal,
Or fancy, disciplined by studious art,
Informed his pen, or wisdom of the heart,
Or judgments sanctioned in the Patriot's mind
By reverence for the rights of all mankind.
Wide were his aims, yet in no human breast
Could private feelings find a holier nest.
His joys, his griefs, have vanished like a cloud
From Skiddaw's top; but he to heaven was vowed
Through a life long and pure; and Christian faith
Calm'd in his soul the fear of change and death.

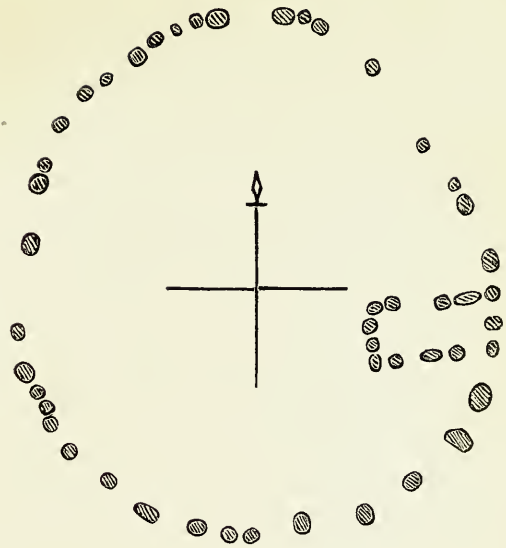
The vicarage has been erected upon a wisely-chosen spot, a rising ground about a quarter of a mile from the parish church, commanding excellent views; and Dovecote, now called Lairthwaite, the residence of James Stanger, Esq., has a site equally favoured. Saint John's Church, a neat structure of hewn stone, from a quarry at Lamonby, occupies a commanding situation at the south-east end of the town; it was opened for divine service on the 9th of September, 1838, and consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle, December 27, in the same year. The building was commenced by the late Mr. Marshall, and completed and endowed by his widow. A neat parsonage-house and a school-house have also been erected by members of the family. T. S. Spedding, Esq. occupies a neat house at Greta Bank. Greta Hall, the late abode of Dr. Southey, stands upon a delightful eminence at the north end of the town; and Mrs. Turner's, at Derwent Hill, between the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, has a view to both.

Castlehead, (pronounced Castlet,) a wooded rock in the centre of the Derwentwater estate, rising 280 feet above the lake, is an excellent station for an introduction to the beauties of Keswick vale. From the Borrowdale road, at one-third of a mile from the inn, a path turns off by which the hill is ascended; and from its summit the lake of Derwent is finely displayed, with its numerous bays and islands. Lord's Island, near the shore, was once the residence of the family of Derwentwater; the smaller island of Rampsholm lies beyond it; St. Herbert's Isle nearer the middle of the lake; and to the right the Vicar's Isle, on which H. C. Marshall, Esq. has a beautiful residence. The circumjacent mountains of Borrowdale and Newlands make a fine panorama.

At the head of Borrowdale appears Great End Crag, beyond it a part of Scawfell, with the highest of the Pikes. Looking through the vale of Newlands, Red Pike, distinguished by its colour, rises over Buttermere. To the eastward, Wanthwaite Crags, and Great Dod, form the end of the mountain range extending from Helvellyn. To the north, Skiddaw rises finely, and Saddleback may be seen over the trees. Crosthwaite Church is a good object in the vale, and over the rising ground beyond Bassenthwaite Lake, the mountain Crif Fell, in Scotland, shews his head. This may be thought too elevated a station for the eye of a painter; but as a general view of the lake, the town, and the valley, it is excellent. Some of the lower stations, formerly recommended, are rendered less inviting by the too great profusion of wood upon the shores of the lake, and upon its islands; but this rock will always remain sufficiently prominent for a prospect; and at the same time a study for the geologist.

A walk of half a mile to the water side, with a continuation of a quarter of a mile along it to Friar Crag, is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of the town, and affords much gratification to strangers. Turning to the right from the road leading to Borrowdale, the prospect is over Crow Park, to the valley and mountains of Newlands, with High-stile presiding over Buttermere in the distance: in retrospect, Skiddaw rises majestically over the town. Crow Park, now a fine, swelling, verdant field, was once a wood of stately oaks, but cut down about the year 1750. Cockshot Hill, to the left, is shrouded by trees; but a pretty peep at the lake may be had from its summit, and a walk round its margin may sometimes be taken, on account of the shel-

ter it affords. Coming in sight of the lake, Vicar's Isle is most happily placed, the house just appearing through the variegated foliage of the trees. Along the margin of the water, numerous boats are moored, some belonging to private individuals, others kept for the accommodation of visitors; and, at the termination of the walk on the low promontory of Friar Crag, the eye is saluted with a full prospect of the lake, bounded by the celebrated mountains of Borrowdale. To the left, near the shore, Stable Hills farm is reared upon the site where stood Lord Derwentwater's stables at the time his mansion was upon the adjacent island. The Parks, part cultivated, part wooded, occupy the rising ground, over which Wallow Crag shews his massive rocky front; those, with the lands betwixt the town and lake, form the Derwentwater estate, for some time belonging to Greenwich Hospital, but purchased by the late John Marshall, jun., Esq. Further on lies Barrow House, the property of J. Pocklington Senhouse, Esq., and above it the pastoral farm of Ashness; beyond the small island of Rampsholm pours the far-famed cataract of Lowdore; and Castle Crag appears between the more lofty mountains of Brund Fell and Gait Crag, like a centinel placed to guard the entrance of Borrowdale. To the right of St. Herbert's Isle, Catbells with front of brighter green, shelve down towards the lake; which is chiefly bordered on that side by the woods of the late Lord William Gordon, now Sir John Woodford's. Looking through the lateral vale of Newlands, Red Pike appears beyond Buttermere; and more to the right, Causey Pike and Grisedale Pike shew their aspiring peaks; the pass of Whinlatter, and the mountains of Thornthwaite, lying still further to the right.



To visit the Druids' Temple, the Penrith road is pursued for nearly a mile, a portion of which lies on the banks of the Greta; it then holds to the right, passing Field Side, the residence of Joshua Stanger, Esq. The road has now become steeper, so that a longish half mile takes many a short step to pace it; and having arrived at the highest part of the road, the object will be found in a field on the right hand. It will be acknowledged that few places on so moderate an elevation command so complete a panorama. The vale of Naddale lies under the eye, beyond it is Helvellyn, with its subordinate Dods extending to Wanthwaite Crags, on the left you have the majestic Skiddaw and the serrated Saddle-

back; at the foot of the latter, Threlkeld with its white church; and in the far east, the lofty Crossfell terminates the view: the fells of Castlerigg, Newlands, Buttermere, and Braithwaite, occupy the western portion of the horizon.

We have given a plan of the circle, on a scale of 40 feet to an inch, with the exact number of stones, in the positions they have occupied from time beyond memory, and as they remain to this day, May 2nd, 1849. Very probably the spaces have been once filled up by smaller stones, which have been long since removed for secular purposes.

On the west side of the field, a lane, called Castle *Lonning*, leads into the Ambleside road, at about the same distance from Keswick.

Excellent views of the vale and mountains are also obtained from the Vicarage, from Ormathwaite, from many parts of a road leading by Applethwaite and Millbeck, along a pleasant elevation at the foot of Skiddaw, and from the side of Latrigg. Those who admire more extensive prospects, may climb to the top of Latrigg—Wallow Crag — Swinside — Catbells — Causey Pike—Grisedale Pike, or Grasmoor; and to crown the whole, for once, to the summit of Skiddaw, Helvellyn, or the still more lofty station of Scawfell Pike.

A voyage round Derwent Lake will agreeably fill up a space of two or three hours in any part of a seasonable day, and is generally thought particularly refreshing after the fatigues of a morning's ascent of Skiddaw. Passing Friar's Crag, a fine bay opens out, shewing, on the left, the wooded rock of Castlehead, with Saddleback beyond it; in front, the Lord's Island, with the wooded steeps of Wallow Crag; and coasting under the lofty

Falcon Crag, the boat may be landed to view the cascades at Barrow and Lowdore, and return by the western side of the lake.

ROUND DERWENT LAKE.

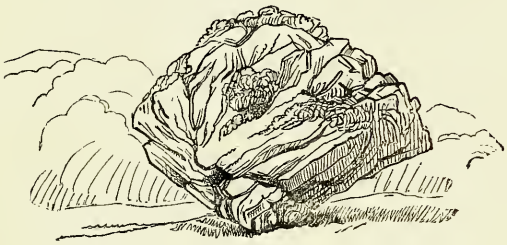
MILES.		MILES.
2	Barrow House, and Cascade	2
1	Lowdore, ditto	3
1	Grange.....	4
1	Bowder Stone.....	5
1	Return, and cross the River at Grange....	6
4½	Portinscale	10½
1½	Keswick	12

A delightful excursion may be made round Derwent Lake, either on horseback or in a carriage. The road lies along the foot of the wooded park of Derwentwater, with the lake on the right, and the lofty rocks of Wallow Crag and Falcon Crag on the left; and in many places it commands excellent views. About a mile and a half from Keswick it lies just above the margin of the lake, where the prospect was greatly admired before it was obscured by extended planting. "A country beautiful by nature is rarely improved by art,"* and modern plantations more frequently hide beauties than create them. Two miles from Keswick, a road on the left leads to Watendlath, and we pass the beautiful mansion of Barrow. A fine cascade behind the house may be seen by strangers on application at the lodge. Another mile brings us to Lowdore—famous for its waterfall. Here is a neat public-house, furnishing boats and pleasure carriages; a cannon also is kept for the echo, which is very fine, especially in a still evening. Rather more than four miles from Keswick, we have the hamlet called the Grange, upon the opposite bank of the river.

* Southey.

About Lowdore and Grange, the draftsman will find employment for his pencil; and the geologist will observe the transition, from the blackish clay slate upon which he treads, to the more variously aggregated and paler coloured rocks on his left hand and before him.

The bridge at Grange might be crossed, as the shortest route; but it may be recommended to proceed forward another mile to the Bowder Stone—a fragment



BOWDER STONE.

of rock about twenty yards in length, and half as much in height,—remarkable for being curiously poised upon one of its angles, like a ship upon its keel, with a little more support towards one end. Its weight has been variously computed from 1771 to 1971 tons. But it is not merely for the sight of this stone, that travellers are advised to advance so far. It is chiefly for the prospect here obtained into the interior of Borrowdale, which expands itself as far as Rosthwaite; beyond which the vale is divided into two parts, the one branching off towards Grasmere and Langdale, the other towards Wasdale and Buttermere.

Returning to Grange, the road then crosses the river, and is carried along a pleasant elevation above the lead

mines and woods of Brandlehow and Water End, or Derwentwater Bay, the house standing sweetly sheltered on the margin of the lake. From this elevation, the lake, with its islands, bays, and promontories, is seen to great advantage. The road then crossing the pleasant vale of Newlands, joins the Cockermouth road at Portinscale, and reaches Keswick in a circuit of 12 miles. At Portinscale, the Blucher Hotel has been greatly enlarged, and furnishes boats and conveyances.

TO BORROWDALE BY WATENDLATH.

On a second excursion to Borrowdale, on foot or on horseback, the road by Ashness to Watendlath may be taken. From a bridge above Barrow Cascade, there is a splendid view of the valley, with the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite; and a little further on, by deviating to the edge of a precipice on the right, the waterfall of Lowdore comes in view, and the lake appears at an awful depth of 380 feet beneath your feet. After losing sight of the lakes, the road lies along a contracted valley, by the side of the stream which supplies the cataract of Lowdore. At the distance of five miles from Keswick, it reaches Watendlath, which consists of a few antiquated cottages and farm buildings; just beyond which the tarn is placed, amidst a small area of green meadows, surrounded by wild and uncultivated hills. A steep track leads up the hill, from the highest part of which, 640 feet above Derwent Lake, the summit of Helvellyn may be seen; and a fine view opens into the most distant parts of Borrowdale; it then descends steeply to Rosthwaite, whence the return may be made by Bowder Stone to Keswick; a circuit of 14 miles. To contract

this excursion, the stream from Watendlath may be crossed about a mile beyond Ashness; then turning towards Lowdore, there is a magnificent view of Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite, through the opening above the waterfall, which may be taken at pleasure from a higher or a lower station; so as to embrace a larger or smaller portion of the lake and its islands.

KESWICK TO BUTTERMERE.

MILES.		MILES.
5	Bowder Stone	5
1	Rosthwaite	6
2	Seatoller	8
2	Honister Crag	10
2	Gatesgarth	12
2	Buttermere	14
9	Through Newlands to Keswick	23

An excursion through Borrowdale to Buttermere may be made on horseback, or in a car adapted to the road, taking the route before described as far as Bowder Stone: a mile beyond which, at Rosthwaite, is a decent public-house. A little further, a road on the left leads by Stonethwaite, over the steep mountain pass called the Stake, to Langdale. Tourists have sometimes been advised, by this track, to connect Borrowdale with Langdale, in one excursion; but the better way is to explore Langdale from Ambleside, and Borrowdale from Keswick.

At Seatoller, about eight miles from Keswick, a road on the left leads to the black-lead mine, and to Wast Water; and here the Buttermere road, turning to the right, ascends, by the side of a stream broken into pretty waterfalls, up a steep hill; from which there are some fine retrospective views of the upper parts of Borrowdale; and Helvellyn soon begins to shew his head

over the mountains of Watendlath. In passing the hause, (which rises 800 feet above the level of Derwent Lake,) Honister Crag, in majestic grandeur, is presented to the view; between which and Yew Crag, the road now sharply descends. Both these rocks are famed for producing roofing slate of the best quality; and the edges of the road are beautifully tufted with *Alchemilla alpina*. Gatesgarth dale, through which the road now goes, (twice crossing and re-crossing the stream,) is a narrow valley strewed with large blocks of stone, fallen from the rocks above; and solemnly shaded by the lofty Honister, which towers to the height of 1700 feet above the valley at its foot. We now re-enter upon the same soft clay-slate rock which we parted from at Grange, and the change is soon apparent in the smoothness of the road. Opposite to the farm of Gatesgarth, which is two miles from the inn at Buttermere, a shepherd's path leads over the mountain, by a pass called Scarf-gap, and, after crossing the narrow dale of Ennerdale, proceeds to Wasdale Head over a second and higher mountain called the Black Sail. The crags on the left of Scarf-gap are, from their form, called Haystacks; and to the right, three adjoining summits are called High-crag, High-stile, and Red-pike. The two first are composed of what some would call a porphyritic greenstone rock, the third of a reddish sienite: and between the second and third lies Burtness Tarn.

The road, after passing Gatesgarth, touches upon the margin of Buttermere Lake, and a little further upon the left is the neat sheltered cottage of Haseness; and another mile brings us to the inn at Buttermere, distant from Keswick, by this route, 14 miles.

Facing the inn, on a rocky site, formerly occupied by

a miniature chapel, a new one, not much larger, has been erected in 1840, at the expense of a stranger, The Rev. Vaughan Thomas, of Oxford.

At Buttermere, a boat is usually taken upon Crummock Lake, as well for the views of the scenery as being the most convenient way of seeing Scale Force. It is an agreeable walk of half a mile to the water, and after a pleasant little voyage of nearly a mile, a walk of three-quarters of a mile reaches to the fall. Travellers may indeed walk from the inn to Scale Force; but the path being wet and unpleasant, a boat is greatly to be preferred. If the weather be unfavourable for using the boat, a good view of Crummock Lake may be had, by riding a mile and a half on the eastern side, to the rocky point called the Hause. After the necessary refreshment at Buttermere, it is an agreeable ride of nine miles through the peaceful vale of Newlands, and by Portinscale to Keswick.

On leaving Buttermere, we encounter a steep hill; but the road, as well as the mountain side, is much smoother than the ascent from Borrowdale. In about a mile and a half we reach the top of the Hause, and suddenly glance upon the further edge of Derwent Water, with the wooded rock of Castlehead, and the mountain Saddleback. The first part of the descent into the vale of Newlands is steep, but the road soon becomes smooth and pleasant. From the foot of Rawling End we gain a beautiful view over Derwent Lake and the vale of Keswick, and join the Cockermouth road at Portinscale.

Should any objection arise to the road through Newlands, the excursion may be prolonged by the side of Crummock Lake, where Melbreak is a fine object on the opposite shore, and, passing the precipitous Grasmoor,

turn to the left to Scale Hill; or by the more direct road, in view of the vale of Lorton, and over Whinlatter to Keswick.

DRIVE TO SCALE HILL, AND BUTTERMERE.

MILES.		MILES.
2½	Braithwaite	2½
2½	Summit of Whinlatter	5
3	Lorton	8
4	Scale Hill	12
4	Buttermere	16
9	Through Newlands to Keswick	25

The best way for a carriage to Scale Hill, or Buttermere, is by the old road towards Cockermouth, over the steep mountain Whinlatter, which in the length of two miles rises to the height of 800 feet above the valley. After passing the sixth milestone, a road turns to the left, crossing a brook and winding round the end of a hill, where a fine view is presented over the cultivated vale of Lorton, and as far as the distant mountains of Kirkcudbright.

At Scale Hill, a boat may be taken on Crummock Lake, from whence the mountains surrounding that and Buttermere may be seen to great advantage. The party may be landed for a view of Scale Force, and again for a walk to the village of Buttermere, and a view of the lake from a hill near it—returning the same way to Keswick. But should there be any objection to taking a boat, the carriage may be driven along the side of Crummock Lake to the inn at Buttermere, and the return made through the vale of Newlands, by the road described in the last page; which requires steady horses, as it rises the height of 760 feet in less distance than a mile and a half.

KESWICK TO WAST WATER.

MILES.		MILES.
8	To Seatoller	8
1	Seathwaite	9
3	Sty Head	12
2	Wasdale Head	14
6	Nether Wasdale Strands	20
4	Gosforth	24
3	Calder Bridge	27

Tourists, who have no objection to the saddle, will generally be much gratified by an excursion on horseback for two days: by which plan, Borrowdale and Wast Water are seen on the first day; and Ennerdale, Lowes Water, Crummock, and Buttermere on the second. The road up Borrowdale, as far as Seatoller, has already been described; from whence the Wasdale road is on the left to Seathwaite; opposite to which, on the right, lies the famous Black-lead Mine. Carriages may be used as far as Seathwaite, but beyond that the road becomes a mere track, fit only for horses accustomed to the country. A waterfall presents itself to view on the right; and after crossing a rude bridge, the ascent of the mountain is commenced by a winding path. On passing a piece of water called Sty Head Tarn, the bold and lofty crag of Great End appears on the left; and beyond it, in towering majesty, the highest Pikes of Scawfell, rendered more conspicuous by an object erected a few years ago, during the prosecution of the Trigonometrical Survey. Great Gable is close upon the right; but the grandeur of its form is better appreciated at a distance. The highest part of the road at Sty Head is 1250 feet above the nearest house; and in the first part of the descent, a magnificent view presents itself: the small valley of Wasdale Head appearing as if sunk below the general

level, and the sea at a distance seeming to rise in the horizon. The lake of Wast Water is not yet in sight, being hid by a projecting mountain on the left, called Lingmell. A steep zigzag track now descends on the side of Gable, down which the horses may be led; as it is neither quite safe nor agreeable to ride. Crags of the most grotesque forms overlook the road, and the side of the hill is profusely strewed with stones, in some of which garnets may be found imbedded; and, in crossing the stream which issues between Gable and Kirkfell, a rock of reddish granite may be seen in the bed of the rivulet.

Wasdale Head comprises a level area of 400 acres of land, divided by stone walls into small irregular fields, which have been cleared with great industry and labour; as appears from the enormous heaps of stones, piled up from the surplus after completing the inclosures. Here six or seven families have their Chapel, of a size proportionate to the number of inhabitants, and in a style according with the situation; and what Mr. Gray formerly said of Grasmere, may with equal propriety be applied to this vale: "Not a single red tile, no gentleman's flaring house or garden walls, break in upon the repose of this little unsuspected paradise; but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty, in its neatest, most becoming attire."

After passing the inhabited part of the valley, the road approaches the lake, which shews the purity of its water by the clean blue gravel washed upon its shores. As the road proceeds along the margin of the lake, the screes on the opposite side form a striking object, and the mountains left behind should not be forgotten; retrospective views taken at short intervals, will shew the

majestic and varied forms they assume, on being viewed from different points. After passing Over Beck Bridge, at the foot of Bowderdale, and just before entering the gate, the mountain Yewbarrow appears in a fine conical shape, and between the slopes of it and Lingmel the distance is beautifully filled up by Gable; and one of the best views of the lake is a mile further on, from a rocky projecting knoll; or from the grounds of Wasdale Hall. Towards the lower parts of the lake, the shores are more rocky; and the composition of the rock is changed, from a kind of greenstone, to a reddish sienite.

It has been suggested, that Wast Water would be more advantageously seen, by reversing the excursion, so that the principal mountain views would be always in prospect on advancing up the vale. As far as relates to Wast Water alone, this is certainly true; but Borrowdale, Lowes Water, and Crummock, may be seen to more advantage by this route; besides, tourists generally congratulate themselves on having passed over the most difficult part of the road on the first day.

Having left the lake about a mile, a road turns off on the left to Ravenglass; and at the Strands, near the Church of Nether Wasdale, there are two small public-houses, at one of which it may be necessary to take some refreshment, after a morning's ride of 20 miles, and none of the best road.

About four miles further, is the village of Gosforth, where a tall column, carved with unintelligible characters, stands in the church-yard on the right; beyond which the roads from Wasdale, Eskdale, and Ravenglass become united. The country now becomes more cultivated, and the principal views are towards the sea, with the Isle of Man in the distance; and the mountain

rocks are succeeded by a red sandstone. From hence it is nearly three miles of excellent road to Calder Bridge, at which place are two neat and comfortable inns, where lodgings are generally taken for the night. Three-quarters of a mile above the bridge, lie the remains of Calder Abbey, delineated at p. 71, to which is a pleasant walk. The path leads by the side of the river Calder, where its banks are finely covered with wood, and passing the mansion of T. Irwin, Esq., which adjoins the Abbey, the venerable ruin appears to view. Captain Irwin has built and endowed a neat Chapel in the village of Calder Bridge, which stands in the parish of St. Bridget's, Beckermont. Ponsonby Hall, the residence of E. Stanley, Esq., M. P., is at a short distance from the bridge; and the Parish Church stands in the park.

RETURN FROM CALDER BRIDGE TO KESWICK.

MILES.		MILES.
8	Ennerdale Bridge	8
3	Lamplugh Cross	11
4	Lowes Water	15
2	Scale Hill	17
4	Buttermere	21
9	Keswick	30

From Calder Bridge there is an excellent road of ten miles to Whitehaven; but that usually taken by tourists, on horseback or on foot, inclines more towards the mountains. For some miles the principal prospect is over a cultivated country to the sea, with the Isle of Man and the Scotch mountains in the distance.

About three miles from Calder Bridge, having surmounted Cold Fell, the two rival points of Scawfell appear over the neighbouring mountains, separated by

the yawning chasm of Mickle Door; and two miles further, the town of Egremont is seen through a narrow vale on the left. Seven miles from Calder Bridge, a part of Ennerdale Lake appears in sight; and after passing the hamlet of Ennerdale Bridge, in which stand the church and two small public-houses, the lake is observed from the rising ground at Kirkland, in another point of view, accompanied by the grand mountain scenery of Ennerdale, amid which the Pillar rises conspicuous.

Turning to the right, by the public-house at Lamplugh Cross, in a mile further we pass between the hall and the church: the hall is now rebuilt in the shape of a modern farm-house, the only remains of its ancient grandeur being a gateway, with the inscription, "John Lamplugh, 1595." Two miles further, turning to the right at a farm-house called Fangs, and descending the hill, we first come in sight of the small lake of Lowes Water, accompanied by a rich assemblage of mountains. On the left, beyond Low Fell, we have the towering, barren front of Grasmoor, succeeded by Whiteless Pike, Robinson, and Rannerdale Knot, beyond Crummock Lake. On the right lie Burnbank and Carling Knot; in front, Melbreak rises in an aspiring cone, flanked by High Stile and Red Pike on one hand, and the peaked, perpendicular front of Honister Crag on the other. Between the last and Rannerdale Knot is just seen a part of the mountain called Hay Stacks, near Stonethwaite, in Borrowdale; at a gate opening to the common, the top of the Pillar may be seen to the right of Red Pike. Soon after passing this lake, that of Crummock presents itself in one of its best combinations: the mountains seeming to have changed places since we viewed them on Lowes Water. Then crossing the river

Cocker, we shortly arrive at Scale Hill, distant from Calder Bridge about 17 miles.

If Buttermere has not been previously visited, a boat may be taken upon Crummock Lake, which, with a walk from the edge of the water to Scale Force, will make a pleasing variety. In the meantime the horses may meet the party at Buttermere, and the return to Keswick be made through Newlands—making this day's journey nearly 30 miles. Those who have seen Buttermere, may save above a mile, by taking the shorter carriage road from Scale Hill: along which there is a pleasant view of the vale of Lorton: and also a fine view of the vale of Keswick, in descending the hill from Whinlatter. Those who think this circuit too much for two days, may extend it to three, by staying one night at Nether Wasdale, and another at Scale Hill.

To visit Wast Water in a carriage from Keswick, as has of late become the more general plan, it will be necessary to go by Scale Hill, Lowes Water, and Lamplugh; thence preferring the road by Cleator and Egremont to Calder Bridge. A good view of the mountains of Ennerdale can be had from this road; but it requires a lengthy deviation to see much of the lake. Parties desiring a fuller inspection may go towards Ennerdale Bridge, and to the Boat, an inn upon the margin of the lake, where they can have a boat, and other accommodation. They may go from the bridge either over Cold Fell, or by the Wath to Cleator, and, as before directed, to Calder Bridge; where, having viewed the remains of the Abbey, quarters may be taken for the night.

In the morning proceed to the Strands, where a boat may be engaged on Wast Water, and, if desired, Scawfell Pike may be ascended; and the return made the same way, or by Whitehaven and Cockermouth.

Parties on a tour are generally disinclined to retracing their steps, and in this route would be glad to find their way to Keswick on fresh ground,—and such as feel themselves equal to a walk over the mountains to Buttermere, may discharge their conveyance at Wasdale Head. Here is not an inn, but, upon occasion, something "such as the house affords" may be had at Mr. Ritson's; and the walk from hence to Buttermere may be accomplished in three to three-and-a-half hours. Say up Mosedale to top of Black Sail, 1h. 20m.; cross the Lisa in Ennerdale Dale, 20m.; by the stream, 10m.; Scarf Gap, 30m.; Gatesgarth, 25m.; Buttermere, 35m.; making three hours twenty minutes. Accommodation may be had at Buttermere, and a conveyance to Keswick. Or the shorter walk over the Stye Head to Seathwaite may be preferred, which may be accomplished in about an hour and a half;—say to the top 45m., and the same from thence to Seathwaite. As at Mr. Ritson's, "such as the house affords" may be had at Mr. Dixon's, and by previous arrangement, a carriage may be ready at Seathwaite, at a time appointed; or, for parties who think it too much to walk over the hill, ponies may be bespoke at Keswick, to meet at Wasdale Head.

DRIVE ROUND BASSENTHWAITE LAKE.

MILES.		MILES.
8	Peel-Wyke	8
1	Ouse Bridge	9
1	Castle Inn	10
3	Bassenthwaite Sandbed	13
5	Keswick	18

This being thought less interesting than most of the other lakes, is often reserved to the last; but some have

remarked that it ought to be visited first, or before the imagination became too much elated by the more prominent features of the other lakes. However, tourists who prefer an easy journey, will find objects to please, in a perambulation of 18 miles round this lake. On the western side the road is much improved, and rendered very commodious for travelling; it is in some parts enclosed in woods, in others opening to excellent views. There is a public-house at Peel-Wyke on the western side, another at Castle Inn on the eastern. The road at the foot of the lake is much encumbered by trees; but by walking a few paces through a gate, nearly opposite Armathwaite Hall, the prospect from the margin of the lake is extensive; and the botanist may perhaps find something worth his notice. On the eastern side, the traveller would sometimes wish for a nearer approach to the lake; but few would think themselves repaid for the trouble of visiting West's stations on the promontories of Broadness and Scarness.

Those who are not inclined to make the whole circuit of the lake, may take a ride by the foot of Skiddaw, to a station a little above the road upon an open common, at the distance of five miles from Keswick. Here the principal part of the lake may be seen, with the three bold promontories of Bowness, Broadness, and Scarness, and in returning (if on horseback or on foot) take the upper road, by Millbeck, Applethwaite, and Ormathwaite, from whence some of the best views of Derwent Lake and its environs will be found. From Applethwaite, or Ormathwaite, they may take the nearest road to Keswick, or proceed by an occupation way along the side of Latrigg, and enter the town by the Penrith road.

KESWICK TO ULLSWATER.

MILES.		MILES.
8	Moor End	8
7	Gowbarrow Park	15
4	Patterdale	19
	Return the same way; or	
10	Pooley Bridge	30
6	Penrith	36
	Or, over Kirkstone to Ambleside	10

Ullswater may be visited from Keswick on horseback or on foot; leaving the Penrith road at the third milestone, crossing the vale of Wanthwaite, and passing over a bleak mountain side to Matterdale. Carriages have formerly been obliged to continue on the turnpike road to Beckses, eleven miles; but a new road is now constructed on the western side of Mell Fell, which shortens the distance two miles. After leaving St. John's Vale and the mountain Saddleback behind, these roads are equally uninteresting, till they unite at Dockray; but after entering Gowbarrow Park, the prospect of Ullswater is presented in one of its richest points of view; exhibiting the upper reach of the lake, with its three islands and delightful bays. Place Fell in front, rising immediately from the water's edge to the height of 1160 feet, and to the right a vast assemblage of mountains; among which Scandale Fell and Saint Sunday Crag rise conspicuous. Airey Force and Lyulph's Tower lie a little to the left, and it is then about four miles of delightful road to the inn at Patterdale, or six to Pooley Bridge. It has been customary for carriages from Keswick to be taken by Dacre to Pooley Bridge; but it is preferable to turn off by Hutton John, and cross the valley to Bennet Head; by which a much earlier and better view of Ullswater is obtained before reaching the inn.

An attempt to enumerate all the permutations that might be made in these excursions; or all the pleasing points, from which the varied scenery of this interesting region might be viewed; would be an endless, and, in fact, an useless task. Persons who delight in exploring a country, need only be made acquainted with the outlines: they will feel more pleasure in finding out the rest.

As an Appendix to these directions, it may not be irrelevant to mention some objects which may be seen on the way, to and from the lakes, by different lines of road; for which the author is partly indebted to the *Penny Magazine*.

Returning from the lakes, by way of Kendal towards Leeds, the tourist crosses the vale of Lune, at Kirkby Lonsdale. Near Ingleton, the mountain Ingleborough, the waterfall of Thornton Force, and the Slate Quarries, are interesting to the geologist as well as to the lover of the picturesque: also the caves of Yordas and Weathercote, with others of smaller note; at the foot of a steep hill, a mile before reaching Settle, by the side of the road, is the celebrated ebbing and flowing well of Giggleswick. Four miles to the east of Settle, lie Malham Cove and Gordale Scar, two of the most remarkable spots in England. Wharfdale, still more to the east, is beautiful from its source in the moors, to Otley and Harewood, a few miles from Leeds. The grounds of Bolton Abbey are the gem of this valley.

From Penrith, the eastern road by Stainmoor and Leeminglane skirts a lovely country. There is some pretty scenery between Penrith and Appleby, and the wild road over Stainmoor is striking and pleasant on a

fine day. From Bowes, Barnard Castle may be visited; and Teesdale, one of the finest Yorkshire valleys, with its two waterfalls, High Force and Cauldron Snout; also Winch Bridge, one of the first attempts at a bridge of suspension.

At Greta Bridge, on the high road, lies the well-known scenery of Rokeby. At Catterick Bridge the Swale is crossed, about three miles below Richmond. Swaledale has some pretty scenery, but is inferior to Wensleydale, the next valley to the south, which is traversed by the Ure, and extends westward nearly to Ingleborough. Hardraw Scar, near Hawes; Aysgarth Force, near Askrigg; and Jeveraux Abbey, are the most remarkable objects in it. Lower down, on the banks of the Ure, near Ripon, stands Fountains Abbey, which needs no praise. Ripon Minster is a fine specimen of our early ecclesiastical architecture. From Ripon there is a double communication with the south, either by Boroughbridge and the York road; or by Harrogate, Harewood, and Leeds. Knaresborough possesses some objects of curiosity, but scarcely sufficient to lead the tourist so far out of his way.

A party from Kendal might visit the scenery of Wensleydale by going first to Sedbergh, and thence through the vale of Garsdale to Hawes; or having proceeded as far as Ingleton, after viewing the natural curiosities in that neighbourhood, may go from thence to Askrigg, and there fall into the route above described.

BOTANICAL NOTICES.

WITHOUT entering upon a systematic arrangement of the botany, or attempting an enumeration of all the rare plants of the district; it is hoped that the annexed familiar notices of such as may be likely to attract the attention of tourists, in their rambles through a region possessing such variety of soil and situation, may be acceptable to some readers.

In shallow parts of lakes, where the bottom is of peat, the *Scirpus lacustris* and *Arundo Phragmitis*,* Bull-Rush and Common Reed, rear their heads on high above the water; the leaves and flowers of the *Nymphæa alba* and *Nuphar lutea*, the White and Yellow Water-Lily, float upon the surface; and the bottom is rendered verdant by a commixture of *Lobelia Dortmanna*, *Littorella lacustris*, and *Isoetes lacustris*. The *Lobelia* spreads a tuft of radical leaves upon the bottom, and in July shoots up its spike of delicate pale flowers above the water; the *Littorella* puts forth its long and slender stamina most freely, when in a dry summer it is exposed upon the

* The *Phragmitis communis*, (Bab.,) said by authors to blossom in July, does not blow here before the latter end of September; and then only in favourable seasons.

shore; and the *Isoetes*, being one of the plants which perfect their fructification under water, has its leaves pulled up by water-fowl, in the winter season, to extract the spores concealed in their bases.

Several species of *Potamogeton*, Pond-weed, grow in the lakes. *Myriophyllum spicatum* and *Sium inundatum* inhabit slow streams and shallow parts of lakes. *Chara flexilis* grows in shallow, and *C. vulgaris* in deeper parts of Derwent Lake. *Sparganium ramosum*, in ditches; *S. natans*, in Derwent Lake: both of these, with *S. simplex*, may be found in Naddle-beck, near Keswick. *Typha latifolia** also grows at the last-mentioned place; *T. angustifolia*, in Rydal Water.

The spongy shores of the lakes and pools are margined with *Equisetum limosum; Hippuris vulgaris* grows in ditches near Cartmel Well; *Cladium Mariscus*, on the edge of Cunswick Tarn, near Kendal; *Ranunculus aquatilis*, in the rivers Derwent, Kent, and Eamont; *Œnanthe crocata*, in the river Brathay; *Myosotis palustris*, Forget-me-not, and *Alisma plantago*, are common; *Nasturtium officinale*, Water-cress, in springs and ditches in calcareous soils, but has been rare among the lakes till increased by planting.

Meadows subject to lake floods are covered with the various species of *Carex*, along with *Eriophorum*, Cotton-grass; *E. vaginatum*, on the boggy parts of mountains, is called Moss-crops, and is the early spring food of sheep; *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Buckbean; *Comarum palustre*, *Juncus filiformis*, and *Juncus uliginosus*, on the isthmus near Derwent Lake; the last named, when on

* This differs from the description given by Sir J. E. Smith, in the stem being leafy all the way up. It is, I believe, the *angustifolia* that has its leaves all from the bottom.

shore, is a low creeping plant, but, rooted under water, it shoots up leaves like hairs to the length of a foot or more.

Saxifraga aizoides, in watery places on Barrow Side, near Keswick; *S. granulata,* in drier ground near the same place, and at Mayburgh; *S. hypnoides,* near Thirlmere, Kirkstone, and Long-Sleddale; *S. stellaris,* near the summits of Skiddaw and Helvellyn; *S. tridactylites,* at Keswick. *Saxifraga oppositifolia,* and *Silene acaulis,* have been observed by H. C. Watson, Esq., near Great End Crag, in Borrowdale; and by Mr. Wright on Helvellyn. *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium,* Golden saxifrage, is common on the margin of springs.

A species of *Cochlearia,* not exactly the *grœnlandica* of Smith and Hooker, is abundant in springs all around Helvellyn, but rarely found in other parts of the lake district.* *Parnassia palustris,* Grass of Parnassus, and *Narthecium Ossifragum,* Bog Asphodel, in moist elevated pastures on the way to Skiddaw. *Primula farinosa,* Bird's-eye, in similar situations, in Loughrigg, near Bampton, Hesket Newmarket, and Cunswick Tarn. *Pinguicula vulgaris,* Butterwort, and *Drosera rotundifolia,* Sun-dew, common in shallow bogs; *D. longifolia* is more rare, but found in Borrowdale, and Ullock Moss, where the bog is deeper.

Vaccinium Oxycoccos, Cran-berry, grows in poor boggy ground, sparingly near Rydal Water, in Thornthwaite, and more plentifully in Mungrisdale; *V. Myr-*

*It is the variety *C. alpina,* of Babington, has fleshy leaves, pods tapering to both ends, may be said to be biennial; in the garden it arises from seed, and may be produced by offsets; it frequently lives over winter, but rarely blossoms more than once from the same root. Another variety, with more veined, different shaped leaves, and less fertile, is found near Sty Head.

tillus, Bilberry, Whortle-berry, or Blea-berry, is common in rocky woods and on mountain sides, near Derwent Lake and on Skiddaw Dod; *V. Vitis idæa*, Red Whortle-berry or Cow-berry, inhabits loftier situations, and retains its fruit longer; it grows on the summit of Skiddaw, but is more fruitful on the mountains between Derwent and Crummock Lakes. *Empetrum nigrum* grows at a great altitude upon mountains, in a moist soil; its berries are said to be the food of grouse. *Arbutus Uva-ursi*, was found by Mr. Watson on the west side of Grasmoor.

Large tracts of peaty moors are covered with *Calluna vulgaris*, common Ling, which affords shelter for grouse; in August, its blossoms give the mountains a rich purple hue, and it is the source from which bees obtain a great portion of their honey: a variety is sometimes observed with white flowers. *Erica cinerea* grows in places more rocky, and remains longer in blossom; *E. Tetralix*, in Ullock Moss and Gosforth. *Statice Armeria*, Thrift, or Sea Gilliflower, in salt marshes, and near the top of Scawfell. *Rhodiola rosea*, and *Oxyria reniformis*, in the rocks of Helvellyn, Scawfell, Raven Scar, and Ashness Gill.

Ulex Europæus, the large early flowering Furze or Whin, is too common in the neighbourhood of Keswick; *Ulex nanus*, a smaller kind, blossoming in autumn, is more prevalent between Pooley Bridge and Askham, in Buttermere, and Wasdale; at Bolton Wood, near Gosforth, intermixed with the large blossomed heath, it gives an appearance of richness to land otherwise barren. *Juniperus communis*, the common Juniper, erroneously called Savin, grows on the mountain between Wythburn and Borrowdale, on Place Fell, Loughrigg Fell, at a

great altitude upon Grisedale Pike, and most plentifully in the pastures between Windermere and Coniston. *Salix herbacea,* the least Willow, on the summit of Skiddaw, on Saddleback, Helvellyn, and the mountains between Derwent and Crummock Lake. *Alchemilla alpina,* Cinquefoil Lady's Mantle, on the mountain between Borrowdale and Buttermere, and at the foot of Wanthwaite Crags.

Orchis bifolia, O. maculata, and *O. conopsea,* one to two miles, and *O. Mascula* at three miles, from Keswick, on the Penrith road; *O. conopsea,* on Hartley Hill, Buttermere, and above Seatoller. *Listera Ovata,* and *L. Nidus-Avis,* under Wallow Crag; *L. Cordata,* near Helvellyn. *Erythræa Centaurium, Gentiana campestris, Cynoglossum officinale, Erodium cicutarium,* and *Geranium sanguineum,* near Flimby; *Agrimonia Eupatoria, Campanula latifolia, Geranium sylvaticum* and *G. pratense, Lysimachia vulgaris, Rosa cinnamomia, Thalictrum flavum,* and *Senecio saracenicus,* in Howray, near Keswick; *Campanula glomerata,* near Ullswater. *Meum athamanticum,* Spignel, Bristow Hills, near Keswick; *Peucedanum Ostruthium,* in Legberthwaite; *Lepidium hirtum,* Crow Park; *Solidago Virgaurea, Var. cambrica,* Friar Crag Wood, near Keswick; *Thalictrum majus ?** and *Genista tinctoria,* at the foot of Bassenthwaite.

Pimpinella Saxifraga, Burnet Saxifrage, and *Sanguisorba officinalis,* Great Burnet, are common in the fields; *Poterium Sanguisorba,* Salad Burnet, on Kirkhead in Cartmel, and on Kendal Fell; *Primula Veris,* Cowslip, is common in calcareous soils, but rarely found among the lakes. *Chrysanthemum segetum,* the Yellow Corn

* A note of interrogation signifies some doubt as to the species.

Marigold, was formerly so troublesome in some corn fields, that the land infested with it was considered inferior in value; but by the improved system of husbandry it is nearly eradicated. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, the Great Daisy, in grass lands, is increasing to an injurious degree in many parts of the lake district.

When land has been exhausted by continuing too long under tillage, it is subject to be overrun by *Potentilla anserina*, White Tansey or Silverweed, with *Tussilago Farfara*, Colt's-foot, which it is next to impossible to eradicate. *Triticum repens*, Couch-grass, or Twitch, with its long creeping roots, is also a source of annoyance to the farmer.

The rare *Pyrola secunda* and *P. media?* have been found among the rocks near Keswick; *P. minor? Impatiens Noli-me-tangere*, *Hypericum Androsæmum*, and *Arum maculatum*, near Ambleside; *Eupatorium cannabinum*, near Low Wood Inn, and in Wasdale; *Bidens tripartita*, near Keswick. *Convallaria majalis*, Lily of the Valley, on an island in Windermere, and near Skelwith Force; *Anchusa sempervirens*, at Bowness and Long-Sleddale; *Paris quadrifolia*, One-berry, on the turnpike side near Bannerigg, in a lane between Elleray and Bowness, near Stock Gill, and in Lowther Woods. *Tamus communis*, Bryony or Wild Vine, with its red berries, ornaments the hedges near Windermere Lake, but is rarely found further north. *Vicia sylvatica*, on the banks of the Lune; *Galium boreale*, and *Saponaria officinalis*, under the bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale; *Origanum vulgare*, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Humphrey Head, and Mayburgh; *Parietaria officinalis*, Wall Pelitory, near Cartmel Well, and on the walls of Cartmel Church, Furness Abbey, and Calder Abbey, and a single root

had fixed itself upon one of the piers of Kirkby Lonsdale Bridge. *Meconopsis cambrica,* Yellow Poppy, in Long-Sleddale; *Glaucium luteum,* Yellow Horned Poppy; *Glaux Maritima, Anenaria peploides,* and *Eryngium maritimum,* on the coast near Flimby and Flookburgh; *Hyoscyamus niger,* Henbane, at Dub Mill, near Allonby, and at Flookburgh; *Atropa Belladonna,* deadly Nightshade, has been found on the shore near Flookburgh, but formerly more plentiful near Furness Abbey. *Geranium pratense, Malva moschata,* and *Campanula latifolia,* about Kirkby Lonsdale.

Many of the plants inhabiting woody ground may be found in Castlehead Wood, Keswick; such are *Anemone nemorosa, Asperula odorata, Betonica officinalis, Circæa lutetiana, Convallaria multiflora, Corydalis claviculata, Digitalis purpurea, Epilobium montanum, Erysimum Alliaria, Geranium lucidum, G. robertianum, Geum urbanum, Hyacinthus non scriptus, Hypericum humifusum, H. pulchrum, H. perforatum, Lapsana communis, Lychnis dioica, Lysimachia nemorum, Melampyrum pratense, Mercurialis perennis, Orobus tuberosus, Oxalis acetosella, Prenanthes muralis, Primula vulgaris, Rubus idæus, Sanicula Europæa, Scorphularia nodosa, Stellaria holostea, S. graminea, Tormentilla officinalis, Teucrium Scorodonia, Veronica Chamædrys,* and *V. officinalis.*

Upon the rocky summit grow *Alchemilla arvensis, Capsella Bursa-pastoris, Cerastium vulgatum, C. viscosum, Draba verna, Galium cruciatum, G. verum, Geranium dissectum, G. molle, Jasione montana, Rosa spinosissima, Rumex acetosa, R. acetosella, Sedum Telephium, S. anglicum,* Sisymbrium thalianum, Teesdalia nudicaulis, Thymus Serpyllum, Veronica arvensis, V. serpyllifolia.*

* Introduced from Loughrigg Fell in 1833.

In the moist ground at its foot: *Angelica sylvestris, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Epilobium tetragonum, Equisetum limosum, Spiræa Ulmaria,* and *Valeriana officinalis.*

Between the road to Lowdcre and the edge of Derwent lake: *Achillæa Millefolium, A. Ptarmica, Antirrhinum Linaria, Aquilegia vulgaris,* both purple and white, *Circæa alpina, Galium boreale, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Lythrum salicaria, Myrica Gale, Lotus Corniculatus, Narthecium ossifragum, Œnanthe crocata,* Orchis mascula, O. maculata, Parnassia palustris, Silene maritima, Thalictrum majus? Trollius Europæus, Vaccinium Myrtillus, V. Oxycoccos, Valeriana dioica,* and *V. officinalis.*

Ullock Moss, near Keswick, produces *Calluna vulgaris, Comarum palustre, Drosera rotundifolia, D. longifolia, Eleocharis cæspitosa, Eriophorum angustifolium? E. vaginatum, Erica Tetralix, Hypericum Elodes, Melica cærulea, Myrica Gale, Osmunda regalis, Rhamnus Frangula, Rhynchospora alba, Scutellaria galericulata, Utricularia minor?* and *Veronica scutellata.*

In a bog behind the inn at Patterdale may be found *Anagallis tenella, Parnassia palustris, Drosera rotundifolia, Pinguicula vulgaris, Menyanthes trifoliata,* and *Sphagnum palustris.*

Near a place called Scroggs, in Loughrigg, and chiefly in a small pasture called the Old Close, among other more common plants, may be found the following: *Alchemilla vulgaris, Aquilegia vulgaris, Anagallis tenella, Arum maculatum, Aspidium lobatum, Blechnum boreale, Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, Circæa lutetiana, Drosera*

* Without yellow juice.

rotundifolia, Eriphorum angustifolium? *Geum urbanum, Hydrocotyle vulgaris, Hypericum Androsæmum, H. pulchrum, H. quadrangulum, Lepidium hirtum, Listera ovata, Lysimachia nemorum, Linum catharticum, Narthecium ossifragum, Orchis bifolia, O. conopsea, O. mascula, O. maculata, Osmunda regalis, Oxalis acetosella, Primula farinosa, Parnassia palustris, Pedicularis palustris, P. sylvatica, Pimpinella saxifraga, Pinguicula vulgaris, Polipodium Phegopteris, Saxifraga aizoides, Sedum anglicum, S. Telephium, Tormentilla officinalis, Teucrium Scorodonia,* and *Thymus Serpyllum.*

Many species of lichens may be found upon the rocks, and on the trees; mosses, upon the mountains and heaths; and ferns, upon the commons and in the woods. *Lycopodium clavatum,* Club-moss, Stag's-horn-moss, Fox-feet, or Wolf's-claw, grows upon dry mountains, not very high; *L. alpinum,* in more lofty; *L. Selago* in lofty and more moist places, and *L. Selaginoides* by the edges of rills.

The sides of mountains with a dry soil are clothed to a moderate elevation with *Pteris aquilina,* Brackens, which, by their changing in September and October from a bright to an olive green, and afterwards to a russet brown, contribute to that autumnal colouring which is so much admired. *Cryptogramma crispa,* Stone Fern, inhabits higher and more rocky situations.

On the road between Kendal and Bowness are found *Aspidium Filix-mas, Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum, A. Filix-fœmina, A. Trichomanes, Cistoptris fragilis, Cryptogramma crispa, Menyanthes trifoliata, Polypodium Dryopteris, P. vulgare,* and *Pteris aquilina.*

Scolopendrium vulgare, in rents in limestone rocks in Westmorland, and at Calder Bridge. *Grammitis Ceterach*

on a bridge near Arlecdon; *Asplenium viride*, in Ashness Gill; *A. ruta-muraria*, at Lairbeck Cottage, and Hill Top, near Keswick; *Hymenophyllum Wilsoni*, at the foot of Lowdore fall, at Dungeon Gill, and Scale Force; *Polypodium Phegopteris*, at Scale Force, Wythburn, and Patterdale; *Osmunda regalis*, at Skelwith and Loughrigg.

In a walk round Castlehead and Cockshot, near Keswick, may be seen *Polypodium vulgare*, *P. Dryopteris*, *Aspidium Filix-mas*, *A. Oreopteris*, *A. dilatatum*, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*, *A. Filix-fœmina*, *A. Trichomanes*, and *Blechnum boreale;* at the foot of Skiddaw, *Botrychium Lunaria*, and *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, have sometimes been found.

Rhamnus frangula, Berry-bearing Alder, in Graithwaite Woods, near Rydal Water, in Cockshot Wood, and the Cass, near Keswick; *Ligustrum vulgare*, Privet, and *Cratægus Aria*, White-beam, grow on the rocks at Humphrey Head; *Euonymus europœus*, on Barrow-side, near Lowdore, and in Clappersgate lane.

The Oak, Ash, and Birch are the principal indigenous forest trees. Sycamores have formerly been planted round homesteads, and make an excellent shelter; withstanding cold blasts and sea breezes better than almost any other tree. Extensive plantations of Larches have been made within the last fifty years, but do not add much beauty to the country; and they are gradually giving way to the monarch of the forest, the English Oak. The Hawthorn attains a great size on the banks of Ullswater; much of the underwood is of Hasel, producing, especially in Borrowdale, large quantities of nuts; which, however, of late years, probably on account of the coldness of the spring seasons, have been less plentiful than formerly.

Stunted Yew Trees creep up the perpendicular escarpments of the limestone rocks near Humphrey Head, Witherslack, and Underbarrow.

> "—— But worthier still of note
> Are those fraternal four of Borrowdale,
> Join'd in one solemn and capacious grove."

The bole of one of these, near the Black-lead mine, is twenty feet in circumference, and its branches cover an area of 20 yards diameter :

> "Produced too slowly ever to decay,
> Of form and aspect too magnificent
> To be destroyed."

One in Lorton Vale is still more umbrageous,

> "Which to this day stands single in the midst
> Of its own darkness, as it stood of yore."
>
> WORDSWORTH.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE LAKE DISTRICT.

When this essay was first published, in 1820, the structure of the mountainous district of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, was but little understood; scientific travellers had contented themselves with procuring specimens of the different rocks, without taking time to become acquainted with their relative position. Since that time, the subject has received more attention from persons conversant with geological inquiries: especially from the distinguished Professor Sedgwick, who, in 1824 and following years, subjected this district to his untiring examination. In his address to the Geological Society, Feb. 18th, 1831, the Rev. Professor deigned to compliment the author, as being the first to point out that "the greater part of the central region of the Lake Mountains is occupied by three distinct groups of stratified rocks of a slaty texture."

On a cursory glance at the lake mountains, they present little of that regularity in appearance which is usually observed in a stratified country; yet, on a nearer inspection, the stratification may in many places be distinctly made out; and the following remarks are offered to the notice of such as require only a general outline:

to those who feel disposed to explore for themselves, they may be useful, in directing them more readily to the objects of their research.

In entering upon a geological description of this district, the granite, occupying the lowest place in the known series of rocks, forms a convenient starting place, from whence it seems most natural, though contrary to the practice of modern geologists, to proceed in the *ascending* order.

What has been the condition of granite before the deposition of the superincumbent rocks, may be left to conjecture; that portions of it have been subsequently protruded through them, is now generally admitted. It does not, however, in this district, reach the summit of any of the principal mountains; it is exposed to view in some of their ravines, and in places where it forms hills or ridges, they are of moderate elevation.

A rock of granite, composed of quartz, white felspar, and black mica, may be seen denudated in the bed of the river Caldew, on the north-east side of Skiddaw; and in a branch of the river Greta, between Skiddaw and Saddleback, called Syning Gill, about 1400 feet above the level of the sea. It is traversed in various directions by veins of quartz; in some of which molybdena, apatite, tungsten, wolfram, and other minerals have been found.

A variety of granite with reddish felspar, and which, from a deficiency of mica, has sometimes been called sienite, forms two inferior mountain ridges, called Irton Fell and Muncaster Fell: it extends to some distance on both sides of the river Esk, and may be seen shooting up in places, almost as far as Bootle, and also at Wasdale Head. At Netherwasdale it becomes a finer

grained sienite, in which form it extends through the mountains quite across Ennerdale, as far as Scale Force, and to the side of Buttermere Lake. It contains veins of red hematite and micaceous iron ore. Another variety of granite with reddish felspar in large crystallized masses, is found on Shap Fells, and may be observed *in situ* on the road side near Wasdale Bridge, about four miles south of Shap.

Carrock Fell consists of a rock generally classed with the sienites, but varying in appearance in different parts of the mountain. It contains (besides the usual ingredients of quartz and felspar) hypersthene and magnetic or titaniferous iron ore in various proportions. Near this, a considerable quantity of lead ore and some copper has been procured: the lead, being smelted and refined, yields a good portion of silver.

A reddish porphyritic rock occurs on both sides of St. John's Vale, from two to three miles east of Keswick; and a vein or dyke apparently related to the same, but far more beautiful, (being composed of crystals of quartz and bright red felspar, imbedded in a brownish red compact felspar,) is found on Armboth Fell, and is partially exposed on the Ambleside road, near the seven mile stone from Keswick.

The rocks constituting the greatest bulk of the Lake Mountains have been commonly described under the general appellation of slate, although many of them shew no disposition to the slaty cleavage. They may be divided into three groups, which have been, in a former edition, called the Clayslate, Greenstone, and Greywacké divisions; the last of which seems now to belong to, or be included in, what Mr. Murchison calls the Silurian System.

Of these divisions, the FIRST, or Clayslate, being lowest in the series, forms Skiddaw, Saddleback, Grasmoor, and Grisedale Pike, with the mountains of Thornthwaite and Newlands; it extends across Crummock Lake, and by the foot of Ennerdale, as far as Dent Hill; and after being lost for several miles, it is brought to light again in Black Comb.

If we regard the granite of Skiddaw as a nucleus upon which these rocks have been deposited in mantle-shaped strata, the first has been commonly called gneiss; but being rather more slaty, and less granular, than the gneiss of some other countries, it is sometimes called mica slate. Higher in the series the mica is diminished, and the slate is marked with darker-coloured spots: it is then provincially called Whintin, and is quarried for flooring-flags and other useful purposes. This again is succeeded by a slate of a softer kind, in which crystals of chiastolite are plentifully imbedded: as we approach the summit of Skiddaw, these crystals gradually disappear, and it there becomes a more homogeneous clay-slate.

These rocks are of a blackish colour, and divide by natural partings into slates of various thickness, which are sometimes curiously bent and waved: when these partings are very numerous, though indistinct at first, they open by exposure to the weather, and in time it becomes shivered into thin flakes, which lessens its value as a roofing slate. In some places, the thin laminæ alternate with others of a few inches in thickness; which are harder, and of a lighter colour, containing more siliceous matter; and, from the sonorous quality of some of those slates, a set reduced to a musical scale has been for more than half a century exhibited at Crosthwaite's

Museum, in Keswick. More recently, sets, extended to a greater compass, have been exhibited in London, Liverpool, and other places with great success.

Rocks of this description have sometimes been represented as stratified, and the strata parallel to the slaty cleavage; but this proposition should not be received without some hesitation. If it be supposed that these varieties of rock, between which there is no natural parting, have been deposited in the order in which they have been mentioned; then, the strata may be said to be mantle-shaped round the granitic nucleus; only interrupted in continuity by the anomalous rocks of Carrock; but if it be assumed that the stratification follows the slaty cleavage, then it may be said to have its bearing tending towards the north-east and south-west; dipping generally at a high angle to the south-east, and presenting the edges of its laminæ to the surface of the granite, from the proximity of which the nature and appearance of the rock must be presumed to be altered.

The rocks belonging to this division do not effervesce with acids; they contain no calcareous spar, except a little in some of the veins. They are sometimes intersected by dykes of a harder kind of rock, apparently of the nature of trap or greenstone. Veins of lead ore occur in several places; and have been worked between Skiddaw and Saddleback, in Thornthwaite, Newlands, and Buttermere, opposite the inn at Scale-hill, and below the level of Derwent Lake. A copper mine had formerly been worked to a great depth in a hill called Gold Scalp, in Newlands, and is said to have produced a very rich ore, which appears to have been the yellow sulphuret, or copper pyrites; this has lately been re-

opened, and is now being worked. A little cobalt ore has formerly been got in Newlands, and this mineral is, at the present time, undergoing extensive operations. Small portions of manganese have been met with in various places. A salt spring, near the Grange, in Borrowdale, has anciently been in some repute for its medicinal qualities; another has been more recently discovered in working a lead mine near Derwent Lake. They both issue from veins in this rock, but their source remains unknown.

The SECOND, or middle division, comprehends the mountains of Eskdale, Wasdale, Ennerdale, Borrowdale, Langdale, Grasmere, Patterdale, Martindale, Mardale, and some adjacent places; including the two highest mountains of the district, Scawfell and Helvellyn, as well as the Old Man at Coniston. All our fine towering crags belong to it; and most of the cascades among the lakes fall over it. There are indeed some lofty precipices in the former division; but, owing to the shivery and crumbling nature of the rock, they present none of the bold colossal features which are exhibited in this.

Most of these rocks are of a bluish-grey colour; combining the igneous formation with aqueous deposit, some are porphyritic, others of a slaty structure. A reddish aggregated, or, according to Professor Sedgwick, brecciated rock, with base of coarse slate, is seen on entering upon Barrow common, a mile-and-a-half from Keswick, on the road to Borrowdale; it appears to form one of the lower beds of the division, and may be traced each way to some distance. It is succeeded by the compact dark-coloured rock of Wallow Crag, in which quartz, calcareous spar, chlorite, and epidote, are found in veins.

Garnets are found imbedded in some of the rocks on Castlerigg Fell and Great Gable. An amygdaloid rock, containing nodules of calcareous spar, and sometimes of agate, opal, or calcedony, is met with in several places —as near Honister Crag—between Bowder Stone and Rosthwaite—on Castlerigg Fell, near Keswick—and in Wolf Crag, on the road to Matterdale. A curious mixed rock, of basaltic appearance, is found near Berrier; it skirts the north side of Caldbeck Fells, forms the hill called Binsey, and may be seen on the north side of the Derwent, near to Cockermouth.

The fine green or pale-blue roofing slate occurs in beds (called by the workmen, veins): the most natural position of the cleavage or bate of the slate appears to be vertical; but it is to be found in various degrees of inclination, both with respect to the horizon, and the planes of stratification. The direction of the slaty cleavage bears most commonly towards the north-east and south-west; while the dip or inclination is more variable: the former may be ascribed to some general operation of nature; the latter being influenced by local circumstances—such as the weight of a mountain pressing upon one side, while the other side is wanting a support. The direction and inclination of the strata are more distinguishable by stripes and alternations in the colour and texture, than by any natural partings or strata seams; and the slates are split of various thicknesses, according to their fineness of grain, and the discretion and skill of the workman, without any previous indication of the place where they may be so divided. They do not naturally separate into thin flakes, like those of the former division; but some of them, when long used, are subject to a peculiar species of decay,

which operates most powerfully on parts least exposed to the weather.

Most of the rocks of this division effervesce in some degree with acids, but more especially those possessing the slaty structure. They are not very productive of metallic ores, although they afford a considerable variety. A vein of lead ore has for some years been profitably worked at Greenside, in Patterdale; copper has formerly been got at Dalehead, in Newlands, which is near the northern boundary of the division—it consists of grey and purple copper, with specimens of malachite. A mine at Coniston, near the southern boundary, has been for several years extensively worked; it produces the yellow sulphuret; and a vein of the same was a few years ago opened at Wythburn. Small veins of iron ore are frequently met with, but scarcely thought worth notice. The famous plumbago, or black-lead mine of Borrowdale, is also situated in this division: but no organic remains have been discovered in it; and if Mr. John Ruthven, the indefatigable fossil hunter, and intelligent curator of the Kendal Natural History museum, has found any in the preceding, it has been of very rare occurrence.

The THIRD division, or Silurian group—forming only inferior elevations—commences with a bed of dark-blue transition limestone, containing here and there a few shells and madrepores, and alternating with a slaty rock of the same colour; the different layers of each being in some places several feet, in others only a few inches in thickness. This limestone crosses the river Duddon near Broughton; passing Broughton Mills, it runs in a north-east direction through Torver, by the foot of the Old Man mountain, and appears near Low Yewdale and

Yew Tree. Here it makes a considerable slip to the eastward, after which it ranges past the Tarns upon the hills above Borwick ground; and stretching through Skelwith, it crosses the head of Windermere near Low Wood Inn. Then passing above Dovenest and Skelgill, it traverses the vales of Troutbeck, Kentmere, and Long-Sleddale; crossing the two intervening mountains in the direction of the roads which lead over them; so that no relation can be discovered between the direction of the valleys and that of the stratification. It dips to the south-east, while the cleavage of the slate with which it is associated frequently inclines in an opposite direction. After being broken and interrupted by the granite of Wasdale Crag, a fragment appears at Shap Wells.

Towards the south-east succeeds a series of rocks of the same dark-blue colour, and principally of a slaty structure, but accompanied in places with a rock which breaks in all directions. This last has supplied a great portion of the rounded stones found in the beds of the rivers Kent and Lune; furnishing materials for paving the streets, and repairing the roads in the vicinity.

A rock of fine-grained sienite is observed near the foot of Coniston Lake; and a micaceous rock near the Birks, in Crosthwaite, Westmorland, presents good specimens of a natural process by which angular blocks can be reduced into rounded ones. The strata seams are more distinct in this than in the preceding division; but, like that, it is not marked by any natural partings in the plane of cleavage. A quarry one mile from Brathay, on the road towards Hawkshead, yields excellent flags for flooring; and they are manufactured into tombstones with good effect, by Mr. Webster, of Kendal, and Mr. Bromley, of Keswick. This quarry affords a good ex-

ample of the stratification (or, as some will have it, rhomboidal crystallization) of these rocks. The cleavage is here nearly perpendicular; and the strata, being from one foot to five in thickness, dip to the south-east at an angle of about thirty degrees. In some districts in Yorkshire the layers are so much diminished in thickness, that slates and tables are formed in the plane of the stratification, instead of the cleavage; and this has probably given rise to the notion of two distinct cleavages crossing each other under a certain angle. Roofing slate (called black slate, to distinguish it from the pale blue or green of the second division) is manufactured in large quantities near Kirkby Ireleth, from whence it is now taken by railway to Barrow, where it is shipped.

The preference given to the slates from certain quarries as requiring less weight, for the covering of a roof of given dimensions, depends not so much upon the specific gravity (which varies at most from 2749 to 2800, or one part in 55) as upon the fineness of grain, which enables it to bear splitting thinner. All the rocks of this division effervesce more or less with acids; they contain some calcareous spar and pyrites; but little metallic ore, except a small quantity of galena, with green and yellow phosphate of lead, which was formerly got near Staveley, and a little yellow copper in Skelwith; and recently, lead-ore has been discovered between Winster and Crosthwaite.

Although little notice has hitherto been taken, by authors, of the difference between the roofing slates of these three divisions, yet a workman of moderate experience will readily distinguish them: and I have endeavoured so to describe the peculiarities of each, that those

who may hereafter be engaged in examining similar districts, may be better enabled to compare them.

A conglomerate, composed of rounded stones of various sizes, from the smallest gravel to the weight of several pounds, held together by a ferruginous, calcareous cement, forms a hill of a parabolic shape, about 1200 feet in height, called Mell Fell; and some lesser elevations, extending to the foot of Ullswater. The pebbles are evidently fragments of older rocks, rounded by attrition, and must have been transported from some distance, apparently from the southward: but what became of the surplus when the hill was rounded to its present shape? This has been generally taken as a member of the old red sandstone formation, which is understood to pass under the adjacent limestone, but, except perhaps near Shap Abbey, their actual contact or order of superposition has scarcely, in this district, been discovered.

A large mass of similar composition appears in the bed and on the banks of the river Lune, at Kirkby Lonsdale. Its dip indicates that it should pass under the limestone which appears at a little distance; but its containing nodules of limestone seems to militate against this assumption,* except it can be supposed that the lower bed of limestone, which extends from Coniston through Long-Sleddale, has been disrupted by the protrusion of the granite of Shap Fells; and the rounded fragments, along with those of adjoining rocks, deposited here; and then, by going a step further, may many of the pebbles of Mell Fell be supposed to be derived from the same neighbourhood. Something of the same kind also appears in the

* A likely place for the decision of this question is in the bed of a brook in Casterton Wood.

river Mint, from two to three miles above Kendal; where it may be seen to rest upon the blue rock; and wherever the subjacent rock can be seen, it is always deeply coloured by the iron of the conglomerate. A layer of similar appearance is interstratified with the red sandstone at Barrow Mouth, near Whitehaven; and a still newer formation of the same kind adjoins the Cartmel sands, near Humphrey Head.

A superincumbent bed called the mountain, or carboniferous limestone, mantles round these mountains, in a position unconformable to the strata of the slaty and other rocks upon which it reposes. It bassets out near Egremont, Lamplugh, Pardshaw, Papcastle, Bothel, Ireby, Caldbeck, Hesket, Berrier, Dacre, Lowther, and Shap; it appears again near Kendal, Witherslack, Cartmel, Dalton, and Millum, from whence for some distance its place is occupied by the sea; and in the neighbourhood of Gosforth and Calder Bridge, a red sandstone intervenes, so that the limestone is either wanting or buried under more recent formations. It dips from the mountains on every side, but with different degrees of inclination; the declivity being generally least on the southern side. In the neighbourhood of Witherslack it forms lofty isolated ridges, while the subjacent slaty rock appears in the lower ground; and it may be seen upon the surface as far as Warton and Farleton Crags, and even as far as Kellet, before it is covered by the sandstone of the coal measures. A remarkable exception, however, occurs in Holker Park, where the mountain rock is succeeded by limestone, and that by sandstone and shale, resembling that which accompanies coal—all within a very short distance. On the north and west of the mountains, the inclination of the newer rocks appears to be greater and the strata thin-

ner; so that the clay-slate of the first division is succeeded by limestone, sandstone, and coal, all in the distance of two or three miles. The principal mineral production of this limestone is iron ore, which is raised in great quantities near Dalton, and also near Egremont.

Beyond the circumference of the limestone district, various kinds of sandstone and coal succeed each other alternately; and a thin seam of coal has been found interstratified with the limestone at Hesket Newmarket; but it is easily understood, that it would be in vain to look for coal within this limestone circle; consequently it cannot be found in the neighbourhood of the lakes. Coal is raised at Greysouthen, Gilcrux, and Plumbland; and there are extensive fields of coal beneath the town of Whitehaven; at Workington, and on the south side of the river Ellen at Maryport. From Maryport towards Carlisle, and thence to Penrith, is a large tract of red sandstone of unknown depth. To the eastward, the plain of the Eden is bounded by a long range of mountains, called by some the British Apennines, or the Backbone of England. These mountains are stratified, but do not produce coal in any valuable quantity, except at the northern end towards Brampton. South-east, coal is found on Stainmoor; and more southward, its first appearance is near Hutton Roof, between Burton and Kirkby Lonsdale; and near Ingleton, there is an extraordinary assemblage of slate, lime, and coal.

Bowlders are often met with, far removed from their native rock. They are often seen at a considerable elevation on the side of a valley opposite that from whence they have been produced; but do not appear to have been carried over high mountain ridges. The granite blocks from Shap Fells are scattered over a great part of

Westmorland; but are not found in the neighbourhood of the lakes. Bowlders from the sienite of Buttermere and Ennerdale are found on the west coast of Cumberland; and not in the vales of Keswick or Windermere. The granite of Caldew and sienite of Carrock can be recognized in Bowlders in the neighbourhood of Carlisle; but are not seen to the south of Keswick. The porphyritic Bowlders from St. John's Vale, and the mountain east of it, are frequent in the neighbourhood of Penrith; the large stone in the centre of Mayburgh is of that kind. The famous Bowder Stone of Borrowdale does not come within the present description; having apparently fallen from the adjacent rock above; but a large block near Skelwith Bridge, on the road to Grasmere—one near Coniston Waterhead, and another near Gosforth, as well as many others of smaller dimensions—are far more interesting to the geologist; yielding sufficient scope for conjecture as to the place of their origin, and the mode of their removal.

Evidences of the operation of some extraordinary power, at a former age of the world, may be observed in different valleys; especially those of Borrowdale and Langdale, and also in the vicinity of Windermere; where the surfaces of the lower rocks, after being divested of their diluvial covering, are found to be rounded and smoothed, and sometimes striped or scored in a remarkable manner. Some, who have become converts to a recently promulgated theory, will attribute those appearances to the agency of GLACIERS; but the action of WATER seems more intelligible to the mere English geologist.

METEOROLOGY.

Besides the permanent beauties of a country diversified by hills and dales, mountains and lakes, there are transient subjects capable of arresting the attention of the contemplative observer; amongst which are,—the mists or fogs—forming over the surface of lakes—floating along the sides of hills—or collected into clouds, hovering upon the summits of mountains.

Mountains have been supposed to attract the clouds, with which their summits are so frequently enveloped; but it is more to their agency in forming them, that the accumulation of clouds in mountainous countries may be attributed. Clouds are formed of aqueous particles floating in the atmosphere; and they serve as an awning, to shield the earth from the violence of the sun's rays in hot weather; and to protect it from the rigour of a cold winter's night, by obstructing the radiation of heat from its surface. In the clearest weather a portion of water always exists in the atmosphere in a state of an invisible vapour; and the higher the temperature, the greater quantity it is able to sustain; so that when air, fully saturated with vapour, suffers a diminution of its heat, the water is exhibited in the form of mists, clouds, dew, or rain. It has been stated by the late Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, and more fully exemplified by Dr. Dalton,

that the quantity of vapour capable of entering into air, increases in a greater ratio than the temperature; therefore, whenever two volumes of air, of different temperatures, are mixed together, (each previously saturated with vapour,) the mean temperature is not able to support the mean quantity of vapour; consequently its precipitation in the form of clouds and rain, is occasioned, not by mere cold, but by a mixture of comparatively cold and warm air: and on this principle may be explained many of the phenomena of mist or fog, clouds, dew, and rain.

Different portions of the earth's surface, and of course the contiguous portions of air, are differently heated by the sun's rays impinging upon them in various degrees of obliquity; and this difference is naturally much greater in a mountainous than in a champaign country; and on two portions of air thus unequally heated, being intermixed one with the other—either by the ascent of the warmer and lighter part, or by a gentle current of the wind—the vapour assumes a visible form.

The temperature of the earth, from a few yards below the surface, to the greatest depth hitherto explored, suffers little variation between summer and winter. It corresponds nearly with the mean temperature of the atmosphere; being here about 48 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. A body of water, such as a lake of considerable depth, forms a kind of mean between the subjacent earth and the superincumbent air; its surface is influenced by the temperature of the atmosphere, while its lower parts admit of less variation; consequently the surface will in summer be the warmest, and in winter the coldest part. So long as the surface of water retains its fluidity, its presence mollifies the air to some distance;

and, when frozen, the water in contact will be at 32°; at the same time, the temperature at a depth may be some degrees higher.

In clear weather, the surface both of the earth and of water is warmed in the day, and cooled during the night; but in different proportions—the water retaining its heat much longer than the land. It will sometimes happen, in an autumnal evening, that the temperature of the air and that of the water of a lake will be equal; and yet before sunrise there will be a difference of twenty degrees or upwards; in this case the air above the water, being warmer, will contain more vapour than that above the land, and on their intermixture a mist or fog will be formed; which will continue to float in the atmosphere till it be either dissolved by an increase of heat, or being moved into a colder region, be deposited in the form of dew or hoar frost. Sir Humphrey Davy has observed, that upon some rivers on the continent, a mist or fog began to appear as soon as the temperature of the air was diminished from 3 to 6 degrees below that of the water. This will depend upon the previous moisture or dryness of the air, and partly on the current of the wind; but a fog is seldom seen on these lakes, until the difference of temperature reaches 12 degrees or upwards.

It has been a matter of surprise to some, that a cloud should seem to remain stationary upon the summit of a high mountain, when the air was moving at a brisk rate. The warm air of a valley being impelled up the inclined plain of a mountain side, into a colder region, is not able to support the same quantity of vapour; and a cloud is formed in consequence; and although the individual particles of which it is composed, are continually moving forward with the wind; yet by a perpetual accession of

vapour on one side, and dispersion on the other, the cloud may continue to occupy the same place, and appear to a distant observer as stationary; although its component parts are successively changed: and in this manner may the materials of a cloud be transported invisibly from the summit of one mountain to that of another.

When a dense cloud settles upon a mountain, the wind frequently blows from it on one side with an increased momentum, while on the opposite side its motion is retarded; and a shower commencing on the hills, is generally preceded in its course by a squall—the air, displaced by the falling rain, making its escape along the valleys, where it meets with the least resistance.

A covering of snow makes a kind of barrier between the internal heat of the earth and that of the atmosphere: being a bad conductor, it preserves the surface of the earth from the severity of cold in winter; but in spring, excludes it from the genial effects of the solar rays. In the meantime, the contiguous atmosphere suffers more extensive variations; the greatest extreme of cold being experienced when the earth is covered with snow.

The quantity of rain appears to increase as we approach the Cumbrian mountains; which are found to receive the most rain of any equal area in England. At Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, situated a little to the N.E. of the Scawfell group, there fell in the year 1845 the enormous quantity of 151 inches! the annual average being in London little more than 20, at Manchester 36, at Kendal 56, in the neighbourhood of Windermere and Esthwaite upwards of 70, and in Grasmere and Langdale more than 100 inches. On leaving the mountains again it decreases: at Keswick, the average of the last seven years was 57; at Carlisle, little more than 30 inches.

THE FLOATING ISLAND

IN DERWENT LAKE.

Some have contended that the term Floating Island was improperly applied to this subject, as it never changes its situation—being still attached by its sides to the adjacent earth under water; but Floating Island being the name by which it has always been known, there can be no manifest impropriety in retaining the appellation.

It is situated in the south-east corner of the lake, not far from Lowdore, about 150 yards from the shore, where the depth of the water does not exceed six feet in a mean state of the lake. It generally rises after an interval of a few years, and after a continuance of warm weather. Its figure and dimensions are variable: it has sometimes contained about half an acre of ground, at other times only a few perches; but extending in a gradual slope under water, a much greater portion is raised from the bottom than reaches the surface of the lake. Several large rents or cracks may be seen in the earth about the place, which appear to have been occasioned by its stretching to reach the surface. It never rises far above the level of the lake; but having once attained the surface, it, for a time, fluctuates with the rise and fall of the water; after which it sinks gradually. When at rest in the bottom of the lake, it has the same appearance as

the neighbouring parts, being covered with the same vegetation, consisting principally of *Littorella lacustris*, and *Lobelia dortmanna*, interspersed with *Isoetes lacustris*, and other plants common in this and all the neighbouring lakes: after remaining some time above the water, its verdure is much improved. For a few inches in depth it is composed of a clayey or earthy matter, apparently deposited by the water, in which the growing plants have fixed their roots; the rest is a congeries of decayed vegetable matter, forming a stratum of loose peat earth about six feet in thickness; which rises from a bed of very fine soft clay. A considerable quantity of air is contained in the body of the island, and may be dislodged by probing the earth with a pole. This air has been found by Dr. Dalton to consist of equal parts of carburetted hydrogen and azotic gasses, with a little carbonic acid.

In the last fifty years, the times of its appearance have been as follows. In 1808, from the 20th July to the beginning of October; in 1813, from the 7th September to the end of October; in 1815, from the 5th to the end of August—on the 21st it measured 88 yards in length, and 25 in breadth;—in 1819, from the 14th August to the end of that month; in 1824, from 21st June to the end of September; in 1825, it was above water from the 9th to the 23rd of September; and in 1826, from the 11th July to the end of September; the uncommon circumstance of its appearing in three successive years, may be attributed to the extraordinary warmth of the seasons. It rose above water again on the 10th of June, 1831, and remained uncovered till the 24th September, being the longest period ever remembered; although its dimensions have sometimes been larger. In 1834 and 1835 it was above water, for a few weeks in each year, in August and

September; and in 1837, in July and August. Again, in 1841, it appeared on the 19th of July, and remained till the beginning of the following month.

In 1842 it appeared on the surface the 1st of September; on the 14th it was upwards of 90 yards in length, and in places upwards of 20 in breadth, and disappeared about the 8th of October. In 1846, after some extraordinary fluctuations of temperature, it was above water from the 23rd of June to the 2nd of July; since when, its movements have scarcely been sufficient to attract attention.

It would be tedious to investigate every theory or hypothesis proposed to account for this phenomenon, with the several arguments used for and against each; but one material circumstance has, however, generally escaped observation: namely, that the air to which the rising of this island has been attributed, is not collected in a body underneath it; but is interspersed through the whole mass. And the most probable conclusion seems to be, that air or gas is generated in the body of the island by decomposition of the vegetable matter of which it is formed; and this gas being produced most copiously, as well as being more rarefied in hot weather, the earth at length becomes so much distended therewith, as to render the mass of less weight than an equal bulk of water. The water then insinuating itself between the substratum of clay and the peat earth forming the island, bears it to the surface, where it continues for a time; till, partly by escape of the gas, partly by its absorption, and partly by its condensation consequent on a decrease of heat, the volume is reduced; and the earth gradually sinks to its former level, where it remains till a sufficient accumulation of gas again renders it buoyant.

THE BLACK-LEAD MINE

IN BORROWDALE.

Of the first discovery or opening of this mine, we have no account; but from a conveyance made in the beginning of the seventeenth century, it appears to have been known and estimated before that time. The manor of Borrowdale is said to have belonged to the Abbey of Furness; and having at the dissolution of that monastery fallen to the crown, it was granted by James the First to William Whitmore and Jonas Verdon, who by a deed bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, 1614, sold and conveyed unto Sir Wilfred Lawson and thirty-six others therein named, all the said manor of Borrowdale, "except all those wad-holes and wad, commonly called black cawke, within the commons of Seatollar, or elsewhere within the commons and wastes of the manor of Borrowdale afosesaid, of the yearly rent or value of fifteen shillings and four-pence;" since which time it has been held distinct from other royalties of the manor; a family of the name of Bankes being for some generations the principal proprietors.

It is situated about nine miles from Keswick, in the steep side of a mountain, near the head of the valley of Borrowdale; and occurs in a rock called, by Mr. Bake-

well, a grey felspar porphry. It is not found in a continuous vein; but rather in sops or bellies, the connection between which is traced with difficulty.

Formerly this mine was worked only at intervals, and when a sufficient quantity had been procured to supply the demand for a few years, it was strongly closed up until the stock was reduced; but of late it has been obtained less plentifully, and the demand being greater, the working has been continued for several years successively.

Being capable of enduring a great heat without fusing, or cracking, it is used in the manufacture of crucibles; it is excellent in diminishing friction in machinery; and its value in cleaning and glossing cast-iron work is known to every housemaid. But its principal use is in pencils, for the manufacture of which Keswick has been long famed; but though in the vicinity of the mine, the pencil-makers are obliged to purchase all their black-lead in London, as the proprietors will not permit any of it to be sold until it has first been lodged in their own warehouse. It was formerly used without any previous preparation; being only cut with a saw to the scantlings required, and thus enclosed in a suitable casing of cedar wood; but generally being too soft for some purposes, a method of hardening it had long been a desideratum; and a process has at length been discovered, by which it may be rendered capable of bearing a finer and more durable point; but its colour will be somewhat deteriorated.

Great quantities of pencils are now made of a composition, formed of the sawdust and small pieces of black-lead, which being ground to an impalpable powder, is mixed with some cohesive medium: for this purpose different substances are employed, some of which make a very inferior pencil; but others, being

united at a proper degree of heat, and consolidated by a strong pressure, make a pencil to answer for many purposes, (especially where the writing is intended to be permanent,) full as well as the genuine black-lead.

The specific gravity of the best wad, or black-lead, is, to that of water, as two to one nearly: the coarser kind is heavier in proportion, as it contains more stony matter. It comes from the mine in pieces of irregular shape, and of various sizes, requiring no process to prepare it for the market, further than freeing the pieces from rock, or any extraneous matter which may adhere to them. It is then assorted according to the different degrees of purity and size, and thus packed in casks and sent off to the warehouse in London, where it is exposed for sale only on the first Monday in every month.

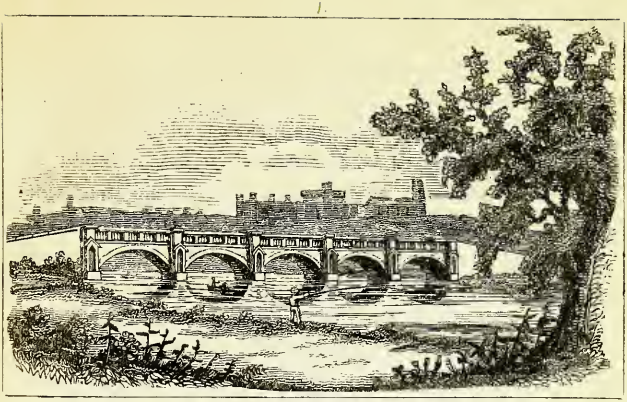
To prevent the depredations of intruders, it has sometimes been necessary to keep a strong guard upon the place; and for its better protection, an Act of Parliament was passed 25th George II. cap. 10th, by which an unlawful entering of any mine, or wad-hole of wad, or black-cawke, commonly called black-lead, or unlawfully taking or carrying away any wad, &c. therefrom, as also the buying or receiving the same, knowing it to be unlawfully taken, is made felony.

In the year 1803, after a tedious search, one of the largest bellies was fallen in with, which produced five hundred casks, weighing about one hundred and a quarter each, and worth thirty shillings a pound and upwards, besides a greater quantity of inferior sorts; and since that time several smaller sops have been met with: in the beginning of the year 1829, a sop produced about half a dozen casks; the best part of which was eagerly bought up at thirty-five shillings a pound. In 1833,

they succeeded in filling a few casks, the best part of which has been sold at forty-five shillings a pound; since which time it has been less productive.

In 1804, the stock on hand was valued at £54,000, and the annual consumption at £3,500. In 1814, this mine, which two hundred years before had been valued at fifteen shillings and four-pence, was assessed to the property tax as worth £2,700 a year. Since then, the stock on hand, the production, and consumption, have all greatly decreased. Although pencil-making is still carried on to a great extent, substitutes have been found which, in some measure, lessen the demand for the "real Borrowdale Wad."

For some years, a drift has been carrying on into the mountain, at a lower level than any former working, but so far without success; so that the prediction hazarded in a former edition (in 1825) is in danger of being verified. "The most prolific part of the mountain may have been already explored, and the principal body or trunk of the mine excavated, so that posterity must be contented with gleaning from the branches."



LANCASTER.

LONSDALE AND THE CAVES.

In speaking of the various paths by which the Lake District may be approached, mention is frequently made of the line from Lancaster up the vale of Lune through Kirkby Lonsdale to Kendal. It has been suggested that the first portion of this route is of sufficient importance to justify special description; and that a few pages devoted to an account of the Caves and other natural curiosities, which may be conveniently visited from Kirkby Lonsdale, will also be acceptable.

Lancaster.—Dr. Whittaker, the eminent topographer and antiquarian, pronounces Lancaster to be "a highly favoured place, distinguished by the beauty of its situation, the magnificence of its Castle, and its rank as the Capital of one of the most populous counties in the kingdom." The complaisance of antiquarians, led by their father, Camden, has generally induced them to consider this place as the *Longovicus* of the *Notitiæ;* but

Whittaker conceives it to have been the *Setantiorum Portus* of Ptolemy. "At this time," he says, "an attentive eye will scarcely discover, in the oldest remaining buildings, any vestiges of architecture prior to the time of Charles II."—*The Castle* well deserves the inspection of the visitor, to whom the interior is accessible at all reasonable hours. The Gateway — which is about 66 feet in height, flanked by two octagonal turrets, surmounted by watch towers, and defended by a triple row of machiolations—is appropriated to John O'Gaunt by the arms of himself and his royal father. In the niche in the façade of this tower—a statue of "Time-honoured Lancaster" has lately been inserted. It is the work of a native sculptor. The new buildings, including the two splendid Courts, were commenced in 1788, and completed at an expence to the county of £40,000.

The Church is an edifice chiefly erected in the 12th century. It is 143 feet in length, 58 feet in breadth, and 40 feet in height. It combines well with the Castle, of which, when viewed from a distance, it almost seems a part. The most valuable relics, the Stalls, have, says Whittaker, "been probably removed from some more stately building." The seats are carved underneath with grotesque figures more creditable to the artistic talent than to the delicacy of the age: they are now properly protected. From the Church-yard, as well as from the Castle terrace, the most beautiful views of the River, the Bay, and the Lake Mountains, are obtained.

Bridges.—The Bridge which formerly spanned the Lune, near the present quay, was of very ancient origin. It has been supposed to be coeval with the sojourn here of the Romans. Other topographers give the Danes the credit of it. There our Saxon ancestors, in a recess supported by projecting rows of corbels, sat, it has been

said, to administer justice. Its remains, with its broken arches, formed a beautiful specimen of antiquity. It has now, however, entirely disappeared. The new Bridge, a little higher up the river, is allowed to be one of the handsomest of its size in Europe. It was completed in 1788, at an expense of £14,000. This subject is illustrated on a preceding page by a wood-cut, which will also give some idea of the position and appearance of the Castle and Church.

The *Town Hall*, an imposing structure in the Market Place, was built in 1781–3, at an expence of £1,300. Its style of architecture has been much criticized, especially in "The Letters from the Lakes," which appeared in the Lonsdale Magazine. (1821.)

The *Lunatic Asylum*, a building admirably adapted for the melancholy purpose for which it was erected, is situated on the Moor, a mile east of the Town. It may be viewed by tickets courteously granted by the Visiting Justices.*

THE VALLEY.

There are two routes from Lancaster to Kirkby Lonsdale: one by Halton, on the western, the other by Hornby, on the eastern side of the river. The former is shorter by two miles; but being hilly and uninteresting, the latter route is generally preferred, as indeed it ought to be by the lovers of the picturesque. "On approaching Caton, three miles from Lancaster," says Whittaker, "the character of the Vale of Lune, as one of the first of northern vallies, is instantly and incontrovertibly esta-

* A friend of ours can tell a doleful tale of his discomfiture at a game of Draughts with one of the unfortunate inmates: his only consolation being, that—as he was told—his antagonist was never known to be worsted.

blished. The noble windings of the river, the fruitful alluvial lands on its banks, the woody and cultivated ridge which bounds in on the north-west, the striking feature of Hornby Castle in front, and, above all, the noble form of Ingleborough, certainly compose an assemblage not united in any rival scenery in the kingdom." Before reaching Caton, on the high ground, a little on the right of the road, is the view up the valley rendered celebrated by the Poet Gray: "Here Ingleborough, behind a variety of lesser mountains, makes the background of the prospect: on either hand of the middle distance, rises a sloping hill; the left clothed with thick woods, the right with variegated rock and herbage: between them, in the richest of valleys, the Lune serpentizes for many a mile, and comes forth, ample and clear, through a well wooded and richly pastured foreground. Every feature, which constitutes a perfect landscape of the extensive sort, is here not only boldly marked, but also in the best position."

Green, the faithful delineator of the picturesque lakes and mountains among which he so long lived, speaking as an artist on this subject, observes:

"The vale of Lune, all the way from Lancaster to Hornby, (nine miles,) is singularly beautiful, and has its charms between the latter place and Kirkby Lonsdale, (eight miles more.) Hornby Castle, though of various dates and architecture, is a fine object from many points, the valley in which it stands abounds in wood, and is watered by the Lune and Wenning; on the northern banks of the latter river, and higher up the stream than the Castle, are some exquisite relishes of Claude, which represented by that faithful naturalist might have more refreshed the eye than his grandest efforts in pastry walls and jellied fountains."

To return to Whittaker: "At Hornby, a fine opening to the right, consisting of the valleys formed by the Wenning and the Greta, discloses new scenes of beauties, again terminated by Ingleborough, now seen in nearer and more distinct majesty; after which, the principal opening, growing still more expanded, and suffering nothing, as yet, from its increased elevation, either in point of shade or fertility, approaches Kirkby Lonsdale. The soft and luxuriant beauties of this place—terminated by the Howgill Fells, a group of mountains of striking form, though inferior to Ingleborough—are scarcely to be surpassed: and he who would wish for a happier combination of river, meadow, and indigenous wood of the richest growth, than that which appears beneath the celebrated Terrace of this place,* might have cause to lament that his taste was too fastidious to admit of any gratification from landscape.

"As we advance northward, the vale gradually undergoes some diminution of its charms, though none of its fertility, till it is met by the Rothay from the east. It then assumes, more and more, the character of a high mountain glen, gradually ascending and contracting, while it grows diminutive in its features, as well as cold and barren in proportion, till, after a rapid turn towards the east, the glen and brook of Lune terminate on the verge of Ravenstonedale, in Westmorland."

Claughton—"the Town of Claugh"—possesses an ancient Manor House, built about the latter end of James, or the beginning of Charles I., a good specimen of the architecture of the age. It is of an oblong form, with two embattled towers, containing numerous transome lights.

* The bank of the Lune, leading from the Church-yard towards Underley.

HORNBY—"unquestionably the Manse of Horne, a Saxon name,"—is a neat little town watered by the river Wenning, and situated near the confluence of that river with the Lune. The site of the *Castle* was anciently occupied by the Romans. The first structure, of which there are no remains, is attributed by Camden to Nicholas de Montbegon, who flourished about the 12th century, or the 1st of Henry I. The Great Tower was built by Edward, the first Lord Mounteagle, whose name and motto may be seen upon it. The Eagle Tower, which surmounts it, was erected by Lord Wemyss, in 1743; and the late Front by the Chartres family. Within the last few years, it has been newly fronted, and otherwise much improved. Independently of other associations connected with this place, it will be long remembered as the subject of "The Great Will Cause," which, commenced in 1826, "dragged its slow length along" for many a year, wearying out the patience of all: a striking instance of "the law's delay."

The *Church* was begun by Edward, Lord Mounteagle, in consequence, as tradition reports, of a vow made on Flodden Field. The octagon tower alone, which retains his arms, encircled with the Garter, was finished by himself. It bears the following inscription:

E. Stanley : miles : dom^s : Mounteagle : me : fieri : fecit.

The choir was completed by his executors in an inferior manner. In the Churchyard remains the tall base of a very singular and ancient cross, a ponderous block of freestone.

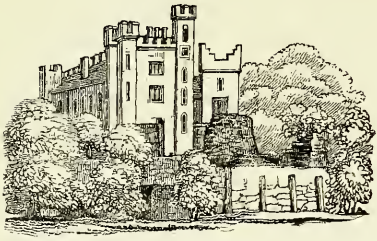
To the west of the Church is a small Catholic Chapel, the officiating priest of which is Dr. Lingard, the celebrated historian, who lives, as he has lived respected for nearly forty years, in the residence adjoining.

Ancient Mounds.—The observant traveller through Lunesdale cannot but be struck with several artificial mounds, which greet his eye. About half a mile from Hornby, on the road to Gressingham, is the most remarkable of these ancient works. According to Dr. Whittaker, "this is a magnificent Saxon fortification, intended to guard the pass of the Lune, as it commands the river upwards and downwards. Its form is a regular ellipsis, at the north end of which the axis major is a circular mount, separated from the area below by an interior second fosse. The whole area is 2A. 9P. It is, perhaps, not too bold a conjecture to suppose that it was the Castle of Horne, the first founder." It has been assumed by other writers, that these elevations constitute the *Agraria* of the Romans. It is remarkable that a majority of them are situated near our old parish churches: for instance, at Halton, Melling, Arkholme, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Sedbergh.* For whatever purpose they were originally designed, whether as places of defence, or "moot-hills" where justice was dispensed; in latter days they appear to have been put to more ignoble uses. "I find," says Whittaker, "'The Gallow Hill of Melling' mentioned in the records of Hornby Castle." And the small one, on the glebe immediately behind the Vicarage at Kirkby Lonsdale, appears to have been used for a less useful purpose, being known to this day by the *soubriquet* of "Cock-pit Hill."

Melling.—Proceeding up the valley, two miles from

* At Kendal is a mound of a similar description, called Castle-Law-Hill, modernized in common parlance into *Cassy-Co-Hill*. It has been said—but without any apparent grounds—that it was thrown up by Oliver Cromwell from whence—a distance of some half-a-mile—to batter down the old Castle on the other side of the town, which he would scarcely have deemed necessary, as even in his days it was in a state of dilapidation.

Hornby, we pass through Melling. The Church is a spacious building of late Gothic, but with a rich Norman doorway. The handsome black marble font was presented by W. Gillison Bell, Esq., whose residence, the Hall, which stands a little to the north, commands an extensive and diversified view upwards of the expanded vale.



THURLAND CASTLE.

Crossing the Greta, we approach THURLAND CASTLE, in a spacious park. It was built in the reign of Henry IV. and left in ruins by the ravages of the wars of Charles I. It was however, about 30 years ago, judiciously restored; in the process of which the demolition of the hoary gateway is to be lamented. It contains many fine paintings by the ancient masters. Brian Tunstall, "the stainless," "that bold squire," who fell on Flodden Field, held Thurland Castle and the lordship; and is said to lie buried in Tunstall Church; but Whittaker doubts the latter fact, and assigns the recumbent statue which now lies near the altar rails, and which tradition points out as his effigy, "with (he says) little diffidence" to Sir Thomas Tunstall, the founder of the Castle.

The Moat remains unto this day—not, indeed, as a defence against external foes—but as a habitat for the

TUNSTALL CHURCH.

White Water Lily, *Nymphæa alba*, the Yellow Water Lily, *Nuphar lutea*, and other aquatic plants.

On the right, a quarter of a mile from the village of Tunstall, stands the Church, a plain fabric of middle Gothic. The interior has lately been restored, and—with a painting, over the Communion Table, of the Descent from the Cross, by an ancient Master, and the stained glass in the windows—is well worthy of notice. The subjects in the east window are, Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter, and the Virgin and Child; in the west, St. George and the Dragon, and St. John the Baptist (to whom the Church is dedicated.)

A mile onward is Overborough, or Burrow: its cottages overgrown with roses and woodbines; and the small garden plots in front, blooming with fragrant flowers, and verdant with laurels and rhododendrons.

Roman Station. — Immediately on passing Leck Beck, we arrive on "classic ground,"—the site of the *Bremetonacæ* of Antonine. Burrow Hall, a respectable mansion of the last century, is erected upon the Prætorium, but at this day no remains exist to tell "where once the City stood."

KIRKBY LONSDALE BRIDGE.—NORTH VIEW.

A drive of two miles brings us to KIRKBY LONSDALE BRIDGE. The date of this noble structure is lost in obscurity. Its erection has been attributed to supernatural agency. By a native poet, writing in Bentley's Miscellany, the honour is assigned to the famed Magician, Michael Scott. We shall be contented with a humbler version of its origin, extracted from the Lonsdale Magazine:

Still grand, and beautiful, and good,
Has LONSDALE BRIDGE unshaken stood,
And scorned the swollen raging flood,
For many ages;
Though antiquarians, who have tried
Some date to find, in vain have pried
In ancient pages.

Then hear what old tradition says:—
Close by the Lune in former days
Lived an old maid, queer all her ways,
In Yorkshire bred;
Though now forgot what she was named,
For cheating she was always famed,
'Tis truly said.

She had a cow, a pony too,
When o'er the Lune, upon the brow,
Had passed one night these fav'rites two;
'Twas dark and rainy;
Her cow was o'er, she knew her bellow,
Her pony too, poor little fellow,
She heard him whinny.

Alack, alack a-day! she cries,
As overflowed her streaming eyes,
When lo! with her to sympathize,
Old Nick appears;
"Pray now, good woman, don't despair,
But lay aside all anxious care,
And wipe your tears.

"To raise a bridge I will agree,
That in the morning you shall see,
But mine for aye the first must be
That passes over;
So by these means you'll soon be able
To bring the pony to his stable,
The cow her clover."

In vain were sighs and wailings vented,
So she at last appeared contented,
It was a bargain, she consented,—
For she was Yorkshire;—
Now home she goes in mighty glee,
Old Satan too, well pleased he,
Went to his work, sir.

When Ilus' son surrounded Troy,
With walls that nothing might destroy,
Two gods some time he did employ,
But never paid 'em;
Here Satan, certain of his prize,
With building made a terrible noise,
So fast he laid on.

In short, the morning streaks appear,
The Bridge is built, and Satan there,
When this old lady now drew near,
Her lap-dog with her;
"Behold the Bridge," the tempter cries,
"Your cattle too before your eyes,
So hie you thither."

But mark! she well the bargain knew;
A bun then from her pocket drew,
And shewed it first to little Cue,
Then over threw it;
Now flew the bun, now ran the dog,
For eager was the mangy rogue,
Nor stood to view it.

"Now, crafty sir, the bargain was,
That you should have what first did pass
Across the Bridge—so now, alas!
The dog 's your right;"
The cheater cheated, struck with shame,
Squinted and grinned, then in a flame
He vanished quite.

There is no doubt, however, that the Bridge was built previous to the time of Edward I.; as it appears that in the third year of that reign, there was a grant of pontage for its repair. It is built of freestone, and has three ribbed arches, the two larger of the span of 55 feet each, and the smallest of 28 feet. The roadway is 180 feet in length, but so narrow that "two wheelbarrows tremble when they meet." In heavy floods, the river rises a height of 15 feet or more. In ordinary seasons the battlements are about 52 feet above the level of the water. The views of the river from the centre are singularly beautiful; it here flows through a rocky channel, narrow, but of profound depth; and the banks on either side are adorned with fine trees. In the spring of 1841, a drover committed suicide by precipitating himself over the parapet on the north side into the water.

Kirkby Lonsdale contains about 1300 inhabitants.* It was formerly, as its name implies, *the* Kirk or Church Town of Lunesdale. It possesses a too

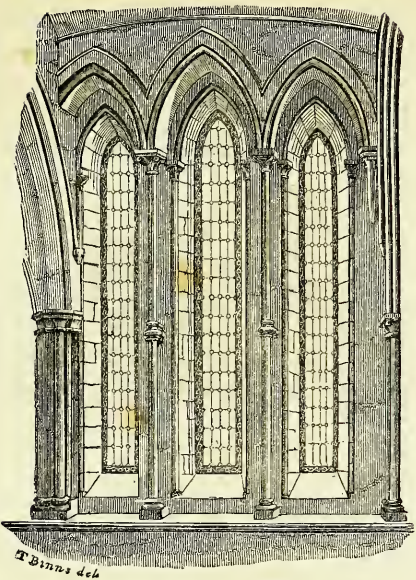
* By the census of 1841, 1260.

spacious market-place, the eastern end of which is ornamented by the Savings' Bank, an edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, just finished, from the designs of a Westmorland architect—Mr. Thompson. The only ancient building of importance is the Church. The

KIRKBY LONSDALE CHURCH.

architectural effect of this venerable edifice was about 40 years ago seriously injured. Being at that time in need of repairs, its leaden roofs, battlements, pinnacles, and clerestory were removed to give place to an enormous sweeping roof of blue slate. In the interior the same rage for improvement pulled down stalls, and covered, with a thick coat of plaster, column and capital of the most delicate and elaborate workmanship. Since those days, however, a better taste has prevailed; and, of late, restorations have been made, again bringing to light columns, capitals, and arches; some of which will be found pourtrayed in the succeeding pages.

The exquisite lancet window above the Communion table is a pure specimen of Early English. "It consists of three tall single lights, in the best style belonging to the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, with slender detached columns bound by graceful and well-cut bands of stone." The capitals



EASTERN WINDOW.

of these columns or shafts are sculptured with curious ornamental designs, which are, however, far too minute to be introduced into this illustration.

The South Door, which presents an example in fine relief of the zigzag or chevron moulding, is partly concealed by the Porch, of which we read on a half-illegible tablet now preserved in the Vestry—

This porch by J baines first builded was,
of heighelme hall they weare;
and after sould to Christopher wood,
by willyam baines therof lait heyre:
and is repayred as you see,
and sett in order good,
by the true owner nowe thereof,
the foresaide Christopher wood:

Of this "Christopher wood" we can learn nothing; but the "true ownership" has passed into other hands, and this porch is used, as it has long been, as the vault of an ancient Westmorland family residing in the neighbourhood.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE.

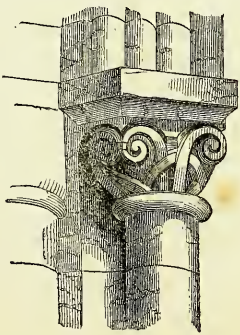
The Piscina (of which an illustration is given in a subsequent page)—in the niche of one of the pillars of the south side of the choir—was till lately occupied by

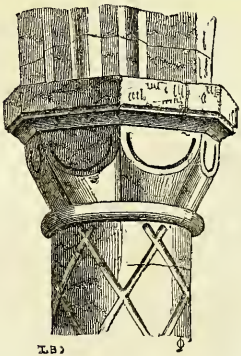
A - BOX - FOR - THE - POORE

—now placed near the Font. Seldom it is that this Box is put to its proper purpose: but Canning—then the Premier—looking through the Church, as he was on his way for the last time towards Storrs Hall, was observed to drop into it an offering, which proved to be a guinea.

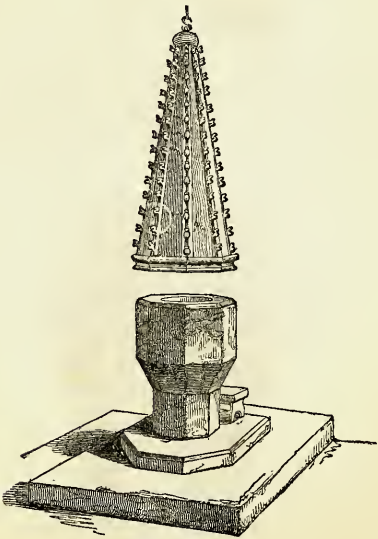
The western doorway is a rich Norman arch, adorned with basso-relievos of grotesque animals, &c.

Let us now introduce sketches of some of the singular Capitals at the western or Norman end of the nave, and shall then quit this subject — to which, from the influence of local associations and old reminiscences, we



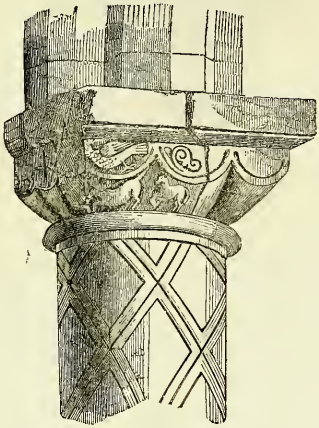


may have clung too long—but which is assuredly well deserving the notice of archæologists, and those who look back to by-gone times, or delight in the study of the Church architecture of our ancestors.



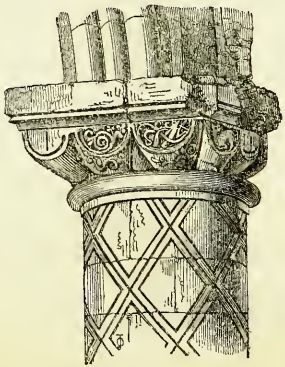
THE FONT.

Of late, an opinion has prevailed, that the curious figures which many of such Capitals display, are not mere freaks of the chisel, but are allegorical of grave and

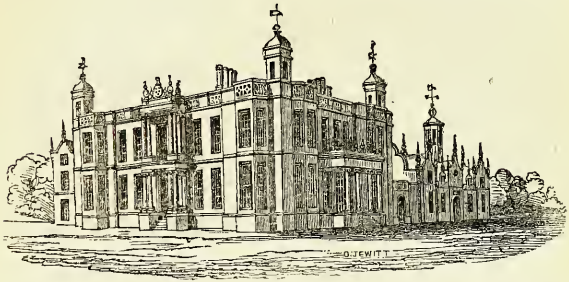


good truths. Here may be seen, what has been conjectured to symbolize the Lamb bearing the Book of Life, and driving brute beasts and birds of prey before Him.

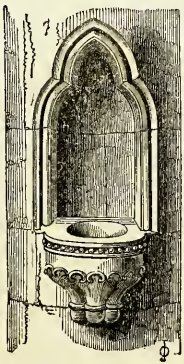
This is another face of the same Column :



After leaving the church, proceed through the stile in the north-east corner of the church-yard, and survey the scene which, as has been said before, excites the admiration of all. Pursuing the path along the Brow,



and through a fine park, you shortly come in sight of Underley, erected about 25 years ago by the late A. Nowell, Esq., but now the property and residence of Alderman Thompson, M. P. for this his native County. It will be seen, that its architecture is of the modern Elizabethan style.



PISCINA IN KIRKBY LONSDALE CHURCH.

From Kirkby Lonsdale, the Tourist to the Lakes may proceed direct to Kendal, but, if his time permit, a drive up the valley will be found replete with interest.

A mile from Kirkby Lonsdale, on the eastern side of Lune, is CASTERTON, the pride of Lonsdale. Two or three hours spent amongst its woods, hermitages, gardens, cascades, and fountains, will yield an ample store of enjoyment; and a visit to its admirable scholastic institutions, established by The Rev. W. Carus Wilson, will afford to the philanthropist a gratification of no ordinary kind.

Four miles further, on the left, is Grimeshill, the residence of Wm. Moore, Esq., the representative of an ancient Westmorland family; and half a mile further, on the right, is Middleton Hall, an excellent specimen of our ancient manor houses.

Cross the Rothay, and proceed up the valley, in a westerly direction, to the Black Horse in Killington, or more commonly "Scotch Jean's." From the hill immediately in front of the house, there is a very splendid view of the vales of Lune, Rothay, and Garsdale.

Onwards, about six miles further we come to Low BORROW BRIDGE. It is situated in the northern pass of

the valley, at its junction with Little Borrowdale. There is a good inn here, where parties may form head quarters, while visiting the vicinity. Behind the house is a Roman Station, now called Castle Field, consisting of a square inclosure, 360 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. On the sides facing the east, north, and west, are the remains of the walls; and on the latter side, the traces of two fosses. Where the east gate stood, is a stone, which was dug out a few years ago, and it is evidently one of the original sockets, the groove for the hinge remaining as perfect as if freshly cut. Sherds of Roman pottery have been found; and a silver coin of the reign of Aurelian. From the style of the cutting or quartering of the facing stones, (many of which have been used in building the outhouses, in order to preserve them,) there is no doubt that this station is coeval with Overborough, and is the site of the long lost and much disputed *Alone*. The very name seems to warrant this opinion; for it is the first station on the Lune (or Lone); and what so natural as to give it the title from the river which watered its walls? The remains of several buildings have been discovered between the eastern wall and the river.

From Borrow Bridge, The Black Force and Cautley Spout may be conveniently visited; but only by pedestrians.

The Black Force is a place frequented by few but the shepherds, and should not be attempted without a guide. It is a most terrific scene when visited in an evening. An enormous hollow in the mountain, about a quarter of a mile in length, and of an immense depth, yawns before you. You enter, and find a chasm, whose black walls seem to reach the top of the hill; at the

upper end of which is a cascade, whose stream is lost in spray before it reaches the bottom, which is strewed with enormous fragments of rock. Cross the eastern side of the ravine, and, still keeping the water side, proceed for another quarter of a mile, when you can ascend the mountain, which was before impracticable. When you arrive at the summit, look at the views around you, which are well worth all the labour you have undergone. From the top of this mountain (Fell Heud) it is an easy journey to

Cautley Spout.—This place, though not properly belonging to Lonsdale, is too important a feature of the Howgill Fells to be omitted. It consists of three cascades; the highest of which takes a clear leap of 400 feet and upwards. The whole height of the cascade, from the spout to the foot of the lower fall, has been measured as 860 feet. The south side of the fall is crowned by tremendous precipices and shelves of loose stones, called "Cautley Screes." The north side is particularly abrupt, and requires a firm foot, and a good head, to get either up or down.

The tourist is now supposed to have returned from his trip up the valley, to Kirkby Lonsdale; before he leaves it for the Caves, let him take a view of the Bridge, from the banks of the river.

THE CAVES.

All the caves may be visited in progression from Kirkby Lonsdale. To see Yordas, it is necessary to send word to the Guide, who keeps the key of the cavern, which is locked up to prevent the destruction of the petrifactions. Mr. Whittingdale, of Gale Green, Masongill, performs the office of *cicerone* to Yordas.

Let us begin with Easgill, and end with Gordale.

SCENE IN EASGILL.

Easgill is a tremendous rocky ravine betwixt Leck and Casterton Fells, abounding in natural curiosities. It is three miles from Kirkby Lonsdale, and may be approached by two routes:—one, direct, over Low Casterton Fell End; the other by Cowen Bridge, Leck, and

Leck Fell: the latter, however, is the best carriage route. Easgill is dry in the summer months; unless during a thunder shower, or continued rains. In the winter season, when the snow is melting, or the clouds pour down their waters, it is a mountain torrent of the most rapid and tumultuous nature, forming a succession of whirlpools, waterfalls, and eddies, unsurpassed in Britain.

There is a cavern called the Witch Holes, about 300 yards from the entrance to the gill. It is easy of access, and continues for a long way into the mountain; but, after proceeding about 80 yards, we are stopped by a pool of water. To the right of the entrance there is a singular thin plate of limestone, called "the Witches' staircase;" on climbing which, you find yourself in a small apartment, all glittering with innumerable crystals. The path from the cave to Easgill Kirk is dangerous and difficult. Pass the "Dangerous Gate," on the left side of the gill, over a narrow ledge in the face of the precipice, and you are at once in

Easgill Kirk.—You are now standing upon the primitive pavement of a river's bed, forming an area of at least 200 yards in circumference, inclosed on all sides but one by gigantic perpendicular cliffs, rising from one to two hundred feet, and ornamented at the top, and in various parts of the sides, by trees, shrubs, and creeping plants. In time of floods, there is a beautiful fall of water in the north-east corner, of about 30 feet; and another in the "Choir," a little to the right. The Choir is entered by a fine arch, 8 feet high, and 14 feet broad. The interior is a small lofty apartment; and just over the entrance, on the opposite side, is a grotesque petrifaction suspended from the roof, called "The Priest of Easgill."

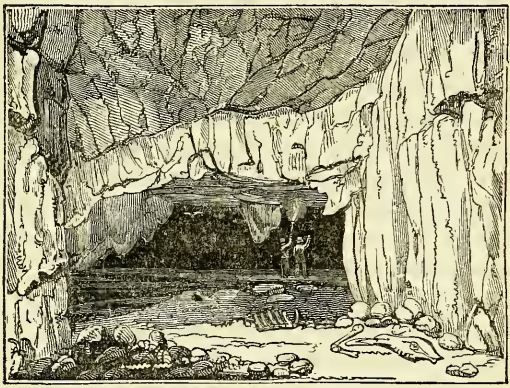
Climb the hill on the south-west side of the Kirk, and take a narrow path which winds along the summit, from which there is a fine view into the interior. Descend again into the bed of the river above, and you have, on either side, particularly on the south, a range of high cliffs, having the appearance of a large fort in ruins. About a quarter of a mile up the ravine, you come in sight of

The Force.—It is of smaller dimensions than the Kirk, and of a different character. On standing at the entrance, it reminded us of nothing so strongly as the stage of a theatre prepared for a Brigand scene. Thin pieces of rock project from the sides, nearly into the middle of the area, and a large oblong loophole, of singular construction, admits the water at the furthest or eastern extremity. The rocks rise to a considerable height on each side, and are, as usual, fringed with trees, which almost overshadow it.

These fells abound with chasms of profound depth, and several small caves, which are difficult of access. The most remarkable are Bull-pot, Gavel-pot, and Rumbling Hole.

The Cave of Yordas—said, in romantic annals, to have been the stronghold of a giant of that name. The nearest route from Easgill to Yordas, is to proceed in a south-easterly direction to the top of Gregareth, the lofty mountain to the right of the Force. On arriving at the summit, descend again in the same line, taking care to look out for a small plantation on your side of the road through Kingsdale, which is in sight. This plantation clothes the rocky banks of a small ravine, down which flows a stream of water, in a succession of small cascades, until it suddenly rushes out of sight,

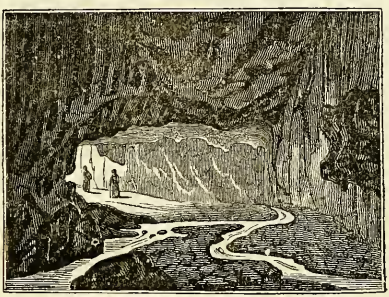
being swallowed by a large fissure in the rock. At the foot of the ravine, is the entrance into Yordas Cave, forming a regular arch about 7 feet high, and 8 feet wide. On gaining admittance, the guide fixes an ample number of candles upon two cross pieces of wood at the end of a long pole; the visitor, also, takes one in each hand. You then proceed under a low rock, which hangs to within 5 feet of the floor. After proceeding a few



ENTRANCE TO YORDAS.

yards, the cave seems interminable, as the eye is not quite accustomed to the gloom; and the rushing of a large body of water, reverberating through the hollow space, causes a feeling of awe. A brook runs through the entire length of the cave, which has been called the "River Styx." You are now in a magnificent hall, 180 feet long, 48 feet in breadth, and from 35 to 70 feet high; the sides being covered with curious petrifactions. On the east, they are numerous, and give one the idea of escutcheons, armour, and trophies, hung against the

wall of some baron's hall. These are called "The Brown Bear," "The Coat of Mail," "The Gauntlet," "The Ram's Head," and "The Organ;"—and the likeness to these different objects is very striking. The next place is the "Bishop's Throne," in the north-east corner. The petrifactions, although of a dusky hue, are remarkably fine, consisting of wreathed pillars, supporting a canopy. A little to the left, through a narrow passage, you arrive at the "Chapter House." This is the most beautiful portion of the cavern; being a circular apartment, the dome of which is supported by slender twisted columns; the most delicate stalactites hang pendent from the sides; and at the north end, a fine cascade falls down a smooth rock, from an elevation of at least 50 feet.



YORDAS—LOOKING BACK.

From Yordas the tourist may visit Gingling Cave, Rowton Hole, the Keld Head, Ravenwray, and Thorn-

ton Force; and so on to Ingleton, where there are good inns. But if he wishes to proceed immediately to Weathercote Cove in Chapel-le-dale, he must cross Kingsdale above Bredagarth, and ascend the mountain by a rough road, or track, keeping on the south-west side of a quagmire near a heap of stones, apparently a cairn, on the base of Whernside; and then turning round the west corner of the mountain, he will find himself near two or three lanes, any of which will lead him to the chapel in the valley between Whernside and Ingleborough. But this route is practicable only for pedestrians: carriages must go by Thornton Church Stile, and turn there to the left to Yordas, returning by the same road, and thence to Ingleton, whence to Weathercote it is four miles.

Situate in a romantic glen, about a mile from Thornton Church Stile, is THORNTON FORCE, a remarkably fine waterfall. The river here falls, with a noise like thunder, at one leap, about 30 yards, through an opening between two rocks. We stand at the top, surveying the scene, which is extremely wild and picturesque. The rocks are fringed with trees, which impart a certain air of gloom and veneration around the spot; and the spray arising from the deep basin beneath, resembles mist, or wreaths of smoke from a furness, and sprinkles the ground for many yards around the fall. From below, a picture is exhibited which leaves little for the imagination to supply. The white sheet of flowing water—the black receptacle beneath—the tree-clad rocks—and the wild mountain scenery around, form a landscape as complete as the most fastidious *artiste* could desire.

About 200 yards above the Force, is the rugged pass of RAVENWRAY. Its wild and lofty scenery may be better understood after perusing the following sonnet:

Dark frowns the cliff upon the mountain stream,
That 'gainst its time-worn fragments breaks below,
And all in unison its waters flow
With the wild scene around. The wailing scream
Of the lone raven, from the stunted yew
Heard ominous—alone its solitude
Disturbs; and on the awe-struck soul intrude
Thoughts that its inmost energies subdue
To their strong workings. On the rocky steep
Dimly the grey-haired Son of Song appears;
While o'er the harp his airy fingers sweep;
And at his bidding, forms of other years
Start into being—mighty men of yore—
Like the wild dream that fashioned them——no more!

P.

This may seem sufficiently poetical,—but a writer in sober prose says, thereanent:

"Surely this is the haunt of the untamed genius of wild poetry—here, surely, she hatches and broods over her infant ideas—here perfectly acquaints them with these complicated features, ere she attempts to teach them how to soar:—I stood picturing to myself these ideal beings sporting themselves upon the terrific cliffs, or dancing in airy rings upon the untouched summits of the thousand multiformed sprays—some taking incredible leaps from the apex of one cliff to that of another—and others, as wanting gravity, creeping with their feet heavenward, and laughing and grinning their derision at my gravity and earthly attraction."

The cliff on the west side is a rocky promontory about 40 yards high, spotted with ivy and evergreen shrubs; whilst the Doe runs beneath over fragments of rocks, forming very romantic cascades.

Weathercote Cave.—This surprising natural curiosity is of a lozenge form; and its whole length, from north to south, is about 60 yards. It is divided into two parts by a rugged arch of limestone. The entrance is

by a door in the south-east side, and you proceed down a

flight of rude steps, under the arch, into the great cave. Here you are full in view of the cascade, which rushes out of a hole in the north corner of the gloomy cavity. Rocks, covered with black moss, rise to the height of 120 feet; and the trees, meeting nearly over the top, add to the gloom and horror of the place. The cascade, however, absorbs all the attention. The exact height of the north corner of the cave is 40 yards, and the aperture whence the water issues is 11 yards from the top, the fall making a clear leap of 29 yards, or 87 feet, upon a large flat rock at the bottom, with a deafening noise, and a concussion which makes the earth

seem to tremble. Between the spectator and the cascade is a fragment of rock, suspended by its opposite angles touching the sides of the crevice. When the sun shines, a small, but vivid rainbow is formed in the thick spray, which continues about two hours at mid-day. After heavy rains the water pours into this cave on all sides. All around, thousands of streamlets, some as small as the

running of a tap, others copious as a mill-race, hurl themselves into the boiling cavity, which, unable to carry off the deluge, is sometimes full, and flows over its bounds.

GINGLE POT is a natural chasm in the bed of the rock, about 23 yards long, 3 yards broad, and 16 yards deep, 200 yards south of Weathercote. At its southren extremity is a passage leading to the stream, which loses itself in that cave. When a stone is cast down, it produces a peculiarly hollow and gingling sound, from which, as in the case of Gingling Cave in Gregareth, it derives its name. During floods, the water boils out of this hole. It is situated at the foot of a precipice, and is hidden from view by trees.

HURTLE POT is a dismal, gloomy hole surrounded on all sides with perpendicular rocks, which overhang a deep dark pool of water. The descent to the edge of this pool is by a steep and slippery path; and whenever you speak, or throw in a pebble, your ears are assailed by uncommon noises, whilst your nostrils are affected by unpleasant odours from the ramps and other weeds that grow plentifully about its sides, and the rank vapours that exhale from the black abyss beneath. The depth of the pool, by accurate measurement, is 27 feet. A curious phenomenon occurs in this cavern, caused by the glutting of the water against the surface of rocks, after heavy rains. A singular noise is heard to proceed from the surface of the water, which the country folks call "The Hurtlepot Boggart," or the "Fairy Churn."

THE CHAPEL-I'-TH'-DALE is 80 yards below Hurtle Pot. This church in the wilderness is a very humble structure, and its situation is so beautifully described by the erudite author of "The Doctor"—now known,

as it was always surmised, to be Dr. Southey—that we cannot help quoting him :—"A hermit who could wish his grave to be as quiet as his cell, could find no better resting-place. On three sides there was an irregular low stone wall, rather to mark the limits of the sacred ground, than to enclose it; on the fourth it was bounded by a brook, whose waters proceed by a subterranean channel from Weathercote Cave. Two or three alders and rowan trees hung over the brook, and shed their leaves and seeds into the stream. Some bushy hazels grew at intervals along the lines of the walls, and a few ash trees as the wind had sown them. To the east and west some fields adjoined it, in that state of half-cultivation which gives a human character to solitude; to the south, on the other side the brook, the common, with its limestone rocks peering everywhere above ground, extended to the foot of Ingleborough. A craggy hill, feathered with birch, sheltered it from the north. The turf was as soft and fine as that of the adjoining hills; it was seldom broken, so scanty was the population to which it was appropriated; scarcely a thistle or a nettle deformed it, and a few tomb-stones which had been placed there, were now themselves half buried. The sheep came over the wall when they listed, and sometimes took shelter in the porch from the storm. Their voices, and the cry of the kite wheeling above, were the only sounds which were heard there, except when the single bell, which hung in its niche over the entrance, tinkled for service on the Sabbath-day, or, with a slower tongue, gave notice that one of the children of the soil was returning to the earth from whence he sprung."

Gatekirk Cave.—This beautiful cavern is about a mile and a half north of Weathercote. It has two en-

trances, one north and another south. There is another passage from the south-west, which has been likened to an orchestra. The main branch of the Greet runs through this cave. The stalactites and stalagmites are in the greatest profusion and perfection. The whole surface of the roof is hung with grotesque shapes in stone; and the ledge on the western side is like an image-maker's shop, so full is it of stalagmites of every variety of form. There are several alleys branching off the main passage. The water issues from the cavern in a deep, clear, and strong stream, and is broken into a succession of cascades and eddies, shaded by weeping willows and mountain ash, until it loses itself amongst a group of rocks.

Douk Cave is similar to Weathercote, but not heightened by anything so vast or sublime. It is longer and wider, but not so deep; and it lacks the grand feature of the latter, the waterfall, though there is a small cascade issuing from the cavern. To get into this cavern, it is necessary to climb up the face of the cascade; and you find yourself in a long narrow passage with a lofty roof.

Catknot Hole is a small cavern about three miles and a half from Weathercote, and half a mile from Gearstones. It is situated at the foot of the Great Colm or Cam. The river Ribble runs past the mouth of this cave; and its romantic cascades and precipices are worthy of observation.

Alum Pot lies half a mile south-west of the village of Selside. It is a most awful looking abyss, at least 50 yards in circumference, and has been measured to the depth of 165 feet, or 55 yards, 43 feet of which were in water, and that, too, in a very dry season.

Long Churn is a little farther up the mountain to the right of Alum Pot. All the beautiful stalactites with which this cavern so much abounded, have been removed by cart loads to build artificial grottos.

Dicken Pot is a long passage running in a contrary direction to Long Churn, and it terminates in a lofty dome called "St. Paul's."

Ingleborough.—This noble mountain is a prominent feature in the scenery of this portion of the country. From every part its table land is seen cleaving the skies; and an ascent upon its summit, on a clear day, is one of the most delightful excursions that can be undertaken. It stands upon a base of at least thirty miles in circumference, and its highest elevation is 2361 feet above the level of the sea. The views from the top are splendid. The whole extent of country from the north to the south, with the Irish Sea in the west, can be distinctly traced as in a map. In the north-west, the confused heaps of mountains in the Lake district, with their grotesque outlines, terminate the prospect, at a distance of 50 miles. Westwards, it is closed in by the blending of sea and sky. Southwards, after following the indented shores of the Irish Sea, the Welsh mountains lift their broken summits across the horizon. In the east and north-east, black and irregular hills, and deeply-indented valleys, soon terminate the prospect. The plain on the top is about a mile round; and near the western edge is a tower, on the spot formerly occupied by a fire-beacon. It was dignified by the name of a "*Hospice.*" Though it has only been built about 30 years, it is now nearly in ruins. Several springs rise near the summit, which generally lose themselves in deep chasms in the sides, the most remarkable of which is Mier Gill. There are

a number of cavities all over the mountain, resembling inverted cones; the most remarkable is "Barefoot Wives' Hole," a large funnel-shaped pit, 50 yards in diameter, and about 26 yards deep. It is always dry, the water which may flow into it being swallowed amongst the loose stones at the bottom. These pits are said to be similar to those found on the Mounts Etna and Vesuvius. Ingleborough, or "The Station of Fire," has doubtless been, in the time of the Romans, a place of defence, and a beacon of "smoke by day and fire by night" to communicate the intelligence of any irruption or insurrection to the surrounding castelli and encampments.

Soft twilight hues are blending o'er thee now,
Hill of my native vale; 'mid cloudless skies
Thy giant cliffs in peaceful grandeur rise,
And the light mists are wreathed round thy brow;
Erewhile the thunder cloud's abiding place
Where closed the elements in fearful strife—
Yet of its ravages the tempest rife
With desolation, there has left no trace
Distinguishable 'neath the purple vest
Of Ev'ning, now thy form enveloping.
Like thine, the Wanderer's eve with peace be blest,
The troubles o'er Life's dark day chequering:
And Hope to cheer him, still in mercy given,
Then gently guide him to her native heaven.* B.

In the Parochial Chapel of Ingleton,—a village situate on the confines of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and on a lofty bank of the Greeta, one of the

* For this and the preceding Sonnet on Ravenwray, we are indebted to a Reverend Vicar—a school-fellow, class-fellow, and, through life, a dear friend of ours—who lived beloved—close by the scenery he so well portrays—and died alike lamented by all, high and low, rich and poor. He was the only man we have known who had, what is vulgarly called, "the good word" of every body. To him we are also beholden for the description of the Norman Font in Ingleton Church, as well as for being instrumental in the bringing out of a drawing of it by a Yorkshire artist, Mr. Binns, of Halifax —as accurate as his portraits: we can give it no higher panegyric.

tributaries of the Lune,—stands a Norman Font—a venerable relic of those bygone times, when men grudged neither the best of their wealth nor of their work in honour of Him who is the Head of the Church; and though long thrown aside to make room for a nondescript pillar and basin, it is now restored to its former sacred uses, and, as its value is more justly appreciated, it will doubtless be carefully preserved.

The style of the work is of the later Norman period, and its date may probably be referred to the middle of the twelfth century. The ornamental sculpture is of a rich and elaborate character; and the sculptor's aim has been to represent some of the earlier incidents of the Gospel narrative. In the central compartments, as expanded in the print,* we see *the Virgin* seated with *the Infant Saviour* on her knees,—*Joseph* with the implements of his trade as carpenter, being on the right hand, —and on her left *the Eastern Magi* are approaching with their offerings. *The massacre of the Innocents* is then represented,—with *the cruel Herod* giving his orders for their destruction,—and *Rachel weeping for her children*, with an expression of grief in her countenance very effectively portrayed. The youthful figure on the side of Joseph may be intended for *the Baptist;* but the remaining personages are not so clearly distinguished, unless there be some reference to the *Purification of the Virgin.*

These sculptures stand within a series of interlaced arches on pillars of good character, the latter being cut away where they would have interfered with the mounted figures which are introduced. Over this arcade is a rich bold cornice of grotesque heads alternating with reticulated knots of varied and intricate design.

* Binns, *del.* Monkhouse, *lithog.* 1844.

Of Ingleton, we are told by *Barnaby*, an old rhymster, who sang a hundred and fifty years ago—

Pirgus inest fano, fanum sub acumine collis;
Collis ab elatis actus et auctus aquis.

The poor man's box is in the temple set;
Church under hill, the hill by waters beat.

HALSTEADS, NEAR INGLETON.

Clapham is a sweet village, about four miles south of Ingleton, on the Settle road. About a mile and a half from hence is a cavern, which, for magnitude and beauty, is second to none in the British dominions. It may be visited on application to Mr. J. Harrison, the guide, who resides near the church. The walk to it is delightful, the road leading through the pleasure grounds of Ingleborough, the residence of J. W. Farrer, Esq., Master in Chancery. The path lies for a short distance on the margin of a small artificial lake, and then turning to the left, enters a deep valley surrounded by lofty, precipitous hills, abounding in tremendous scars.

At length you arrive at "Ingleborough Cave." The entrance is at the base of an immense precipice of limestone, and forms a wide low arch, which gradually

narrows for about six yards, where there is an iron grating and a gate, kept constantly locked, save for the ingress and egress of visitors. To describe the interior of this cave is impossible—no language can convey an idea of its beauties—and the journey through it is so free from danger, that little children may go to the end of it with impunity. For the first 200 yards, the roof gradually lowers, from about fifteen to five feet. The surface is groined and crossed like elaborate gothic work, but the petrifactions are mostly of a dusky hue, though of every variety of form and size. This portion is called the "Old Cave." It was only in 1837 or 1838 that access was gained into the "New Cave," by letting off the water. Now, however, it is a stupendous cavern, said to be 1000 yards in length, forming a succession of chambers, lobbies, &c., adorned with stalactites and stalagmites of infinite variety, single and grouped. A small stream of water flows through it, which tends to keep the air in agitation, and a path has been raised the whole way, so that visitors may walk through perfectly dry. The utmost care is very properly taken to prevent visitors from injuring the petrifactions, which have been and are forming the most beautiful natural curiosity that can possibly be conceived. A little farther up the glen is "Crow Gill," a crevice in the mountain, similar to Easgill Kirk.

Settle may be approached by two routes, each of which is interesting. The first is by the common road, including Buckhaw Brow, and the Ebbing and Flowing Well: of which Barnaby sang—

> Ibi vena prope viæ
> Fluit, refluit, nocte, die;
> Neque norunt unde vena,
> An a sale vel arena.

Near to th' way as a traveller goes,
A fine fresh spring both ebbs and flows;
Neither know the learned that travel,
What procures it—salt or gravel.

Since those days, this phenomenon has been attributed not to "salt or gravel," but to the action of a syphon which Nature herself has constructed in the cliffs above. The other road to Settle, by Cross Streets, leads the tourist through the retired hamlet of Lawkland, with its fine old hall, built in the reign of Elizabeth, and having been in the possession of the Inglebys from that period. By this latter route, the road lies through the town of Giggleswick, in the church-yard of which is the burial-place of Archdeacon Paley. Half a mile from Giggleswick is Settle, a flourishing town—the mart of the Craven district. A handsome Town Hall has lately been erected here, which contains an extensive library, and an excellent news-room. The most remarkable feature of the place is an enormous rock, called Castleber, which raises its *brusque* front over the eastern portion of the town, and seems to threaten it with destruction. At its base are various shady serpentine walks, and seats; and the summit is easily ascended by a pathway cut in the rock. Here a succession of very beautiful views is obtained of the valley of the Ribble, with Pennygant in the north, and Pendlehill in the south; while, to the north-west, the top of Ingleborough is just seen rising behind the rugged summit of the hill above Mains Park.

Proceeding northwards, on the western side of the Ribble, through the palace-village of Stackhouse, the tourist will be highly pleased with the romantic scenery of the valley. After travelling within about a quarter of a mile from Little Stainforth, we come to an old door-

way in the wall on the right side of the road, and passing through that, and over a stile in another wall which runs off at right angles, and then turning to the left for about fifty yards, there are a few scattered stones lying around a sort of natural drain. This is called "Robin Hood's Mill;" and if the ear is put to the aperture, as closely as possible, a sound as of rumbling machinery is distinctly heard.

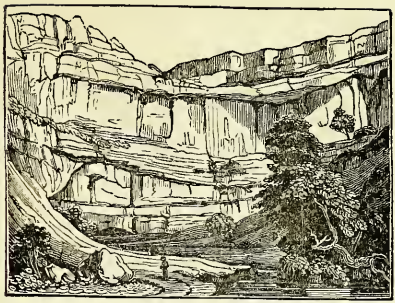
From hence, proceed through Little Stainforth to STAINFORTH FORCE, which lies about fifty yards south of the bridge over the Ribble. This pretty cascade is formed by a succession of steppes or ledges in the strata which form the bed of the river, until it ends in a fall of six or seven feet.

Proceed to Stainforth, and inquire the road to

CATTERICK FORCE, a splendid waterfall, about half a mile from the village. This spot is similar in detail to Easgill, but having a perpetual supply of water, its effect is always sublime.

We are now on our nearest route to Malham and Gordale. The road lies over the tops of the mountains for about six miles, when we come to Malham Tarn, a fine mountain lake, well stored with trout of considerable size and delicate flavour. Two miles farther is

MALHAM COVE, one of the most tremendous precipices which can be conceived. It stretches across the whole width of the valley, forming a natural barricade of stone of every variety of shade, nearly 300 feet high. A stream of water—the source of the Aire—flows from a small cavity at its base. When viewed from a distance, it has the appearance of an immense ruin, being apparently pierced with ornamental windows and doorways.



MALHAM COVE.

Was the aim frustrated by force or guile,
When giants scooped from out the rocky ground
—Tier under tier—this semicirque profound?
(Giants—the same who built in Erin's isle
That causeway with incomparable toil!)
O, had this vast theatric structure wound
With finished sweep into a perfect round,
No mightier work had gained the plausive smile
Of all-beholding Phœbus! But, alas,
Vain earth!—false world!—Foundations must be laid
In Heaven; for, 'mid the wreck of IS and WAS,
Things incomplete and purposes betrayed
Make sadder transits o'er truth's mystic glass
Than nobler objects utterly decayed.

WORDSWORTH.

Half a mile from the Cove is the village of Malham, and another mile brings us to

GORDALE.—In writing of this stupendous and magnificent work of Nature, to which nothing in Britain is comparable, language must fail to describe, and imagination cease to conceive. To direct the curious traveller into the gorge, and there leave him to his own sensations, is all we can do. The approach is through a rocky ravine, (strewn with immense fragments, and intersected by one or two small streams,) which gradually narrows

GORDALE.

and grows more gloomy as we progress. The rocks on each side rise to an enormous height, and are the habitations of kites and ravens. At length, on turning round an awful-looking, precipitous shoulder of rock, the horrors of the dismal gorge, and the almost closing precipices, burst upon the sight; whilst the din of the foaming waters, and the rushing of the winds through the narrow crevice, heighten the terror of the scene, which is still further enhanced by a cliff 240 feet high, which threatens every moment to hurl destruction on the heads of those who stand underneath its seeming-ever-falling bulk. An adventurous person may climb above the lower fall to another, which rushes from a round aperture in the cliffs above. The whole may also be surveyed from the top.

At early dawn, or rather when the air
Glimmers with fading light, and shadowy Eve
Is busiest to confer and to bereave,
Then, pensive votary! let thy feet repair
To Gordale-chasm, terrific as the lair
Where the young lions crouch; — for so, by leave
Of the propitious hour, thou may'st perceive
The local Deity, with oozy hair
And mineral crown, beside his jagged urn,
Recumbent: Him thou may'st behold, who hides
His lineaments by day, yet there presides,
Teaching the docile waters how to turn;
Or, if need be, impediment to spurn,
And force their passage to the salt-sea tides!

WORDSWORTH.

Leaving Gordale, we follow the course of the stream for about half a mile, when we are shewn a very pretty cascade, which falls a height of about 30 feet, close by a natural cavity in the rock, called "Janet's Cave." We then visit the River Head, a series of powerful springs, and at length arrive at Kirkby Malham, where there is a fine old church.

The preceding are the chief curiosities in the Districts of Lonsdale and Ewcross: although the tourist may and will find many others of less note, perhaps as beautiful. Our object, however, has been merely to direct him to the leading features of the landscape, leaving him to find out the rest by his own tact and taste. Having derived much pleasure and profit from our visits to these scenes, we should wish all men to participate with us the feelings which spring from a review of the beauties and wonders of Creation—

"And look from Nature up to Nature's God."

H. H. D.

We regret that the Author of the preceding article, in consequence of his now residing at a distance, has not had an opportunity of revising it, and of sanctioning, or dissenting from, the introduction of some trifling additions which have been made in this edition.

In conclusion, we append some remarks by Mr. Westall, prefacing his Views of the Caves—a series of effective and accurate aquatints, which have not been sufficiently appreciated:

"The rocks in which these Caves are formed are composed of coarse limestone and marble, of various kinds and colours, which generally run in horizontal strata, from three to six feet wide: the lowest is of a very fine quality, particularly the black, of which there is a fine vein in Yordas Cave, but it is more difficult to be got at than at Dent, where it is worked with great success.

"This bed of calcareous rock is probably connected with that in Derbyshire, as the same kind of marine petrifactions of animals, no longer known to exist, occur in both. It is called transition or mountain limestone, and caves are found in the same kind of rock in various parts of the world.

"These Caves are supposed to be formed by water forcing its way through natural fissures, and carrying the softer or broken parts of the rock with it, as streams are found invariably to run through them all."

KIRKBY LONSDALE BRIDGE.—SOUTH VIEW.

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LIST OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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"This people say, The time is not come, the time that the Lord's house should be built. Then came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste? Now therefore thus saith the Lord of hosts, Consider your ways."—HAGGAI i. 2—5.

Not as one who knows in the sense
of using his knowledge. but as
one who may know, who is
dead a sleep.